

The Mining Journal

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

No. 109.—Vol. V.]

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1837.

[PRICE (WITH A SUPPLEMENT) 6D.]

MR. THOMAS ALLSOP, STOCK and SHARE BROKER,
280, REGENT STREET, is enabled to offer a share in the following
VALUABLE MINES:—Marazion, Carnise, Wheal Seton, Providence, Balmoon,
Wheel Cock, Doloweth, and Wheal Concord; also a share in the following mines,
of great promise, and in a very advanced state:—Padenpol, North Wheal Alfred,
Crest Head, Cape Cornwall, and Wheal Gilbert. The whole of these mines, with
an exception of Wheal Gilbert, are under the superintendence of parties possessing
large interest in the works, local knowledge, and residing on the spot. Mr. Allsop
transacts business in the Brighton, Croydon Trunk, Blackwall, and other Railways,
and furnishes information as to their proceedings.
280, Regent-street, September 23.

MINERAL PROPERTY TO BE LET IN GLAMORGANSHIRE.—All the COAL and IRONSTONE lying under Seventy-five Acres
Land, near Bridgend, comprising TWELVE VEINS OF COAL (many of them
great thickness), of excellent quality, and highly bituminous; situated at Ynis-
dref, within three-quarters of a mile of the Duffryn Llynvi Railway, and a quarter
a mile from the Railroad to Bridgend, from which town the Estate is Two and
three-quarters miles. The Minerals may be won by pits at an easy depth.
For particulars, apply to Thomas Llewellyn, Esq., of Ynisdref, Newton Not-
es; or to William Hough and Son, Mineral Surveyors, Neath.
Neath, September 7.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—To be LET on LEASE, and entered
upon immediately, the VEINS OF COAL, Stone Coal and Cannel, under those
called Ynis-y-Geison, Ynis-y-Cil, Pen-y-craig, Pen-y-rhiw, and Craig Forest.
Two veins have been opened and worked by level. There is no coal-pit
required, the roof being excellent. There is a railroad communicating with
the Swansea Canal, which is distant about 400 yards from the colliery, and from
thence to the wharf of Swansea is ten miles. The celebrated Cannel vein of stone
lies under the whole of this estate, and there is an engine erected over it, and
it can sink thirty-five yards, being more than half the calculated distance from the
surface. For further particulars, and view of the sections and plans, apply to Mr.
Thomas Thomas, Solicitor, Swansea.

NEW MINING MATERIALS.—To be SOLD, by AUCTION
(without reserve), for READY MONEY, at WHEAL FORTUNE MINE, in the
Parish of Breage, on Tuesday, the 3d of October next, at Eleven o'clock in the
noon, the undermentioned

NEW MATERIALS,
—One 60-inch STEAM-ENGINE, with Boiler, Bob, &c., a Capstan and Shears,
him and Whim Rope, Whim and Winze Kibbles, Barrows and Ladders, a quantity
Oak, half and quarter Bark, Plank and Casings, Carpenter's Bench and Chest,
Brick, Two New Smith's Bellows and Anvils, Screwing Stock, Smith's and
Saw's Tools, &c. &c. About 300 of Gunpowder, Safety Rods, Two Tons of Rod
and Bar Iron and Steel, New Rope, Sheet Lead, Bags of Nails, Hints, Powder Cans,
Barrel of Tar, &c.
Also, the FURNITURE of the ACCOUNT-HOUSE, consisting of Tables and
sairs, Cupboards, Desks, Settle, Bed and Bedding, and Oven, Three Grates, Fire
pots, a Water Barrel, and various other articles.
The above are well worth the attention of Engineers, Miners, Builders, and
others, and may be viewed by application to Captain JEFFERY, on the said Mine.
W. PENBERTHY, Auctioneer.
All persons having any claims on the Adventurers in the said Mine, are requested
furnish particulars (post paid) to Messrs. Grylls and Hill, Solicitors, Heiston,
Heiston, September 12.

GREAT NORTH OF ENGLAND RAILWAY.
CONTRACT FOR A BRIDGE ACROSS THE TEES.

The Directors of the Great North of England Railway will RECEIVE TENDERS
FOR BUILDING A BRIDGE across the River Tees, near Croft. Plans, Specifications,
and Conditions, will be ready for inspection at the Company's office, in Dar-
lington, on and after Tuesday, the 19th of September; Tenders addressed to the
Secretary, and endorsed "Tender for Tees Bridge," will be received till Ten o'clock
the forenoon of Tuesday, the 3d of October. The Directors will meet at Twelve
o'clock at noon on Tuesday, the 10th of October, to let the contract, when parties
tendering, or persons fully authorised by them, are expected to be in attendance.
The party whose tender may be approved, will be required to give security for the
performance of his contract in a sum not less than ten per cent. on the amount
contracted. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.
By order of the Board of Directors,
Great North of England Railway Office,
Darlington, August 31. J. MILLER, Secretary.

NTANHOPE AND TYNE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice
is hereby given, that pursuant to the provisions of the Deed of Settlement,
REGISTER BOOK of the shareholders of this Company will be CLOSED on
Friday, the 3d day of October next, and will be RE-OPENED on Tuesday, the
10th day of the same month; and that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE POUNDS per share
in the year ending the 31st December, 1837, on the capital stock of the said Com-
pany, will be paid at the office of the Company on Thursday, the 26th of October,
at the following days, between the hours of ten and two, to the proprietors: whose
names shall appear in the book of the Company on Tuesday, the 17th of October
next.
By order,
G. W. HARRISON, Secretary.
Printed orders for the payment of Dividends may be had, on application, at
the office of the Company.

GRAND COLLIER DOCKS, ROTHERITHE & DEPTFORD.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital £550,000, in shares of £50 each. Deposit £1 per share.
The Provisional Committee of the Grand Collier Docks have the satisfaction to
report to the subscribers, that the Act of Incorporation received the Royal Assent
the 15th of July last. The Report to the shareholders, with a statement of the
estimated annual income and charge, and plan of the Docks annexed, may be had
at the Company's office, where applications may be made for the remaining shares
the usual manner.
By order,
JAMES SMITH, Secretary.
Grand Collier Dock-office, 28, Fenchurch-street, August 23.

STANDARD OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
8, King William-street, City, and 25, Regent-street, London.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION.
Much lower rates of premium than those of any other office. Hence an imme-
diate and certain bonus is given to the assured, instead of the remote and contin-
gent advantage, offered by some companies, of a participation in their profits.
Increasing and decreasing rates of premium, to suit the circumstances and con-
venience of every class of policy holders.
Age of the assured in every case admitted in the policy.
Prompt settlement of claims, without dispute or litigation.

EXTRACT FROM TABLES:
Premiums on £100, for whole term of life.

Age.	20	30	40	50
Annual Premium	1 10 11	1 19 7	2 13 5	3 18 8

The plan of the Standard of England Company presents a certain profit of greater
amount than is enjoyed by the Assured in the average of cases in any other Life
Office in the United Kingdom. By order of the Board of Directors,
W. WRIGHT, Secretary.

NATIONAL PATENT SALT COMPANY,
proposed to be incorporated by Royal Charter or Act of Parliament.

Capital £300,000, in 15,000 shares of £20 each.
DIRECTORS:
Attwood, George, Esq. Smith, George Hugh, Esq.
Bedingfield, Sir H. Paston, Bart. Smith, William Adams, Esq.
Mackenzie, K. F. H., Esq. Waterson, Henry, Esq.
Webb, Sir Henry, Bart.
TRUSTEES:
John Wright, Esq. Henry Waterson, Esq.
BANKERS—Messrs. Wright and Co.
AUDITORS:
Ashburnham Bailey, Esq. John Davison Smith, Esq.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Meggison, Pringle, and Mainly.
SECRETARY—J. P. AUSTICE, Esq.

This Company has contracted for the purchase of the Wharton Patent Salt Works,
Dorsetshire, which are the most perfect and extensive establishments in the king-
dom. The Refined Salt is manufactured from these Works by a valuable patent pro-
cess, at a considerably less cost than by any other system.

In the property there is a Rock Mine, in full working, attached to which are all
the requisite engines and machinery, and the salt is delivered immediately from the
mouth into the vessels which convey it to Liverpool. The line of the Grand
Railway passes the property, and affords great facility to the inland trade.
The supply of salt has been for a considerable time inadequate to the increasing
demand, and with certainty of further benefit, according to the vast capabilities of
the works are developed and brought into operation under regular and good man-
agement.

The Directors take this opportunity of stating that all former interests in this
property have ceased, and will be exclusively possessed by the Company. Also,
they hope to complete the purchase of a considerable part of the property in
course of a few weeks; it is therefore desirable that parties wishing to hold
shares should apply for them without loss of time.
Particulars, and any further information, may be obtained by applying (if by
post paid) to the Secretary, at the Company's offices, 30, King's Arms-yard,
man-street; or to the Solicitors, 3, King's-road, Bedford-row.

BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY.—In virtue of a
resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of the shareholders, held
this day, the Directors do hereby make a TENTH CALL of FIVE SHILLINGS per
share, payable at the office of the Company on or before Saturday, the 23d inst.
By order of the Board,
31, Lombard-street Chambers, Sept. 19. NATH. MIDWINTER, Sec.

BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby
given, that the GENERAL MEETING of shareholders, adjourned from the
12th instant, will be held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on Tues-
day, the 20th of September instant. The share will be taken at One o'clock pre-
cisely.
W. CODNER, Secretary.
Adam's-court, Broad-street, Sept. 13.

ROYAL POLBEROU CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—
TO THE SMELTERS AND OTHERS.—Printed Notices having been issued
and freely circulated through the County of Cornwall by Mr. Millett Thomas,
stating that he possesses the right to Tin raised from the Mines of this Company.
We hereby give notice, that Mr. Millett Thomas has no such right, and that as the
Solicitors of the Company, we do hereby inform his noble attempts to injure
the interests of the Company, expose the absurdity of his claims by bringing them
before a Court of Law.
ANNESLEY and READE.
6, John-street, Adelphi, London, Sept. 12.

**TRELEIGH CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COM-
PANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's office, 23, Thread-
needle-street, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October next, at One o'clock precisely.
J. HAWDEN, Secretary.
Dated September 19.

WEST WHEAL BROTHERS MINE.—Notice is hereby
given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the
above Mine will be held at the Company's office, No. 28, Threadneedle-street, on
Thursday, the 4th day of October next, at One o'clock precisely, to take into con-
sideration the present state of the Mine and its finances, and also the propriety of
making a further call for prosecuting the Mine.
By order of the Directors,
J. HAWDEN, Secretary.
Dated September 19.

WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.—The Direc-
tors of this Company hereby give notice, that a SPECIAL GENERAL
MEETING of the shareholders will be held on Tuesday, the 20th September next,
at the White Hart Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, at One o'clock precisely, for the
purpose of considering the steps necessary to be taken in consequence of the pre-
sent position of the Mine, and to consider the propriety of continuing the opera-
tions of the Company, or dissolving the same.
T. M. SHADWELL, Secretary.
26, New Broad-street, Sept. 9.

**WHEAL GILBERT TIN AND COPPER MINING
COMPANY, St. Erith, Cornwall.**—Notice is hereby given, that the FIFTH
CALL of FIVE SHILLINGS per share is now made on the scrip of the above Com-
pany, to be paid on or before the 24th of October next, either to Messrs. John and
Henry Hore, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, London; or to Mr. Henry Grylls,
Redruth. Any shares not paid on or before the 24th of October next, will be re-
deemable at any time within sixty days after that date, by the payment of a FINE
OF TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE per scrip; but if the said Call and Fine be not
paid within the sixty days, such shares will be absolutely forfeited.
HENRY GRYLLS, Secretary.
Redruth, Sept. 20.

WEST CORK MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby
given, that at a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders in the above
Company, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, the 27th
day of July last, Mr. Joseph Pike, the managing Director, and Mr. George Prickett,
one of the Directors of the said Company, and Mr. Thomas Pike, one of the Audi-
tors of the said Company, were removed from their said respective offices, and
the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Company, viz.:—
William Revell Vigers, Esq. Edward Warner, Esq.
John Fain Timins, Esq. John Baker, Esq.
Campbell Wright Hobson, Esq. The Rev. William Hanson.
David William Witton, Esq.
And the following Gentlemen were duly elected Auditors of the said Company,
viz.:—William Holborn, Esq., and Henry Patrick, Esq.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. M. SHADWELL, Secretary pro tem.
Offices of the Company, Broad-street-court,
New Broad-street, 7th Sept. 1837.

TEXAS LAND AND EMIGRATION COMPANY.—The
Trustees beg to inform the public the prospectuses, with the conditions,
and likewise the shares, are now ready for delivery and may be obtained of John
Bell, Esq., solicitor, 28, Craven-street, Strand; and of Mr. James Wettenhall, sworn
broker, 13, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street; and at the counting-house of
Messrs. Christopher Schutz and Co., 2, Christopher-street, Finsbury-square, where
a map of Texas may be obtained. All letters to be post-paid.

SINGLE HORSE SAFETY CARRIAGE COMPANY.—
Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Proprietors
in the above Company will be held at 17, Ironmonger-lane, on Wednesday
the 27th instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of consid-
ering a proposition from the Directors, of importance to the future interests of the
Company.
D. YELDHAM, Sec.
17, Ironmonger-lane, Sept. 20.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
69, CORNHILL, LONDON.
To be incorporated by Act of Parliament.—Capital, £500,000.

PATRON—His Grace the Duke of SOMERSET, F.R.S.
DIRECTORS:
T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., Chairman.
J. Elliottson, M.D., F.R.S. George Langley, Esq.
Charles Farebrother, Esq., Ald. Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq.
H. Gordon, Esq. John Rawson, Esq.
Robert Holland, Esq., M.P. Joseph Thompson, Esq.

AUDITORS:
Professor Ritchie, LL.D., F.R.S. Professor Wheatstone, F.R.S.
Physician—J. Elliottson, M.D., F.R.S.
SURGEON—E. S. Symes, Esq.
ACTUARY—W. S. B. Woolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S.
BANKERS—Messrs. Wright and Co.
STANDING COUNSEL—W. Milbourne James, Esq.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Webber and Bland, Bedford-row.

The capital of this Society is £500,000, in 50,000 shares of £10 each, deposit 2l. 5s.
per share, applications for which, before closing the list, to be made at the offices of
the Society, 69, Cornhill, London, and 26, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; or to Messrs.
Wright and Co., Bankers, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.
The principles of this Society, in addition to the ordinary objects of other offices,
combine to the assured all the advantages of a Life Assurance and a Savings
Bank, besides a wider application of Life Assurance to the wants and various con-
tingencies in human life amongst the upper, middle, and lower classes.

The Directors having completed every arrangement, are now ready to entertain
proposals for assurance in all its forms.
The rates of premium, although of lesser importance than the other advantages
secured to the assured in this Society are considered, have, nevertheless, been fixed
as low as the point of safety would warrant, and are, notwithstanding, positively
lower than the great majority of other offices.
Prospectuses, with tables of survivorships for military, naval, and East India ser-
vice, foreign climates, and increasing and diminishing scale of premiums in detail,
may be had, on application, at the offices of the Society.

Premium for the Assurance of £100 for Whole Life:—			
Age.	Without Profits.	With 2-3ds Profits.	With 2-3ds d.
20	1 13 7	1 17 4	1 17 4
30	2 4 4	2 9 3	2 9 3
40	2 18 8	3 5 3	3 5 3
50	4 4 2	4 13 6	4 13 6
60	6 13 6	7 8 4	7 8 4
70	11 1 4	12 5 11	12 5 11

The attention of the Directors is unremittently given to the diffusion of the prin-
ciples of this Society throughout each district of the United Kingdom, upon a new
plan of local advantage to the assured; several branches have been already estab-
lished, and others are under consideration. Influential individuals, desirous of
instituting a branch of this Society, or forming themselves into a Committee for
that object, by addressing a letter to T. Lamie Murray, Esq., at the office of the
Society, will meet with immediate attention; and if the prospects held out are suf-
ficient, will receive a visit for that purpose.
F. FERGUSON CAMROUX, Secretary.

THE PATENT SAFETY FUZE,
for BLASTING ROCKS in Mines, Quarries, and for Submarine operations.
This article affords the safest, cheapest, and most expeditious mode of effecting this
very hazardous operation. From many testimonies to its usefulness with
which the Manufacturers have been favoured from every part of the kingdom, they
select the following letter, recently received from John Taylor, Esq., F.R.S., &c. &c.
"I am very glad to hear that my recommendations have been of any service to
you. They have been given from a thorough conviction of the great usefulness of
the Safety Fuze; and I am quite willing that you should employ my name as evi-
dence of this."
Manufactured and sold by the Patentees, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVY, Cam-
borne Cornwall.

**HARMONY AND MONTAGUE CONSOLIDATED TIN
AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that the
Directors have made a CALL of One Round per share of the capital Stock of the
Company, which is required to be paid to the St. Marylebone Joint Stock Banking
Company, London; or United Trades Bank, Liverpool, on or before the 14th day of
October next.
C. F. KIRKMAN, Sec.
12, Pancras-lane, September 22.

GREAT NORTH OF ENGLAND RAILWAY.
CONTRACTS FOR WORKS.

TO BE LET.—The making of this Railway with all the Excavations, Embank-
ments, Bridges, Culverts, Siphons, Fences, and other works (excepting the Bridge
across the River Tees), commencing at the Lane leading from Darlington, in the
County of Durham, to Yarm, in the County of York, and terminating at the Bridge
across the River Wike, near Berkley, in the County of York, in length eight miles
three furlongs five chains, divided into the following Contracts, commencing at
the northern end:—

County of Durham No. 3.	m.	fm.	ch.
No. 4.	0	6	1
County of York No. 1.	1	3	7
No. 2.	3	6	8

Total. 8 3 5

Plans, Sections, and Specifications of the works, with a draft contract, will be
ready for inspection at the Company's Office, in Darlington, on and after Tuesday,
October 10, where printed forms of Tender may be procured of the Secretary, and
no others will be attended to.
Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Secretary, and endorsed "Tender for Works,"
will be received not later than Ten o'clock in the forenoon of October 20.
The Directors will meet at their Office, to let the Contracts at Twelve o'clock on
Tuesday, October 31, when parties tendering or persons duly authorised by them
must be in attendance.
The party whose tender is accepted, will be required to enter into bond with two
sureties for the due performance of the Contract, in a penalty not less than ten
per cent. on the gross amount of Contract. The names of the proposed sureties
are to be specified in the Tenders.
The Directors will not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.
The Contractors (if they require it) will be furnished with counterparts of the
Contracts, at their own expense.
By order of the Board of Directors,
Great North of England Railway Office,
Darlington, September 20. J. MILLER, Secretary.

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL LOAN COMPANY.—This In-
stitution, which had its origin in the distress of British agriculture, will no
doubt employ a much larger portion of its capital in advances on merchandise
than was ever contemplated upon wheat, which is designed (at 40s. per quarter)
to perform the functions of a good national circulating medium regulated daily in
its money value (above par) by its market price.
The omnium represents all the unappropriated shares of the Company's Safety
Fund, and will be issued at a premium of 2l. 10s. per share upon the payment of
10s. l., or the transfer of British Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuitants at the price
of the day to that amount, which will be re-transferred to the bearer on demand,
if required, with all its dividends from the date of omnium in lieu of the share,
which being protected at par by the operations of the Company's Sinking Fund,
cannot fail to secure a large benefit to the holders, either upon the rise or fall of
money stock, as the advance of the Company's interests must increase pro-
portionally the market value of an omnium which is to be thus measured by Consols
according to its intrinsic value, and as the true representative of an unregistered
share, which may never realise a smaller dividend than 10 per cent. per annum,
and consequently raise the omnium from 115s. British 3 per Cent. Consolidated
Annuitants, as the equivalent of 10s. l., sterling, to 330s. of 3 per Cent. Consols as the
par or value of a single share, when paying in half yearly dividends an interest
of ten per cent. per annum, and which shares may still be obtained of the Company
for 2l. 10s. premium, without rendering the holder liable to the payment of any
capital on this scrip until the 1st day of Feb. 1839.
Company's Offices, 27, Austin friars,
London, Sept. 15. P. DE JERSEY, Secretary.

ARCHITECTURE AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.
A new and very important Works for the Civil Engineer and Architect.

Wilkins' (Regius Professor) Prolusiones Architectonicæ; or, Essays on
Subjects connected with Grecian and Roman Architecture. Part I. royal 4to. in
boards, with fine Plates, price 17. 1s.
Part II. (the concluding) will be published at the end of the year.
Vicat's Practical and Scientific Treatise on Calcareous Mortars and Ce-
ments, translated, with Notes and Experiments made by Captain Smith, of the
Madras Engineers, F.R.S. In 8vo., with Plates, price 10s. 6d.
Barlow on the Strength of Materials, and on Construction. In 8vo.,
with Plates, price 16s.
Papers on Subjects connected with the Duties of the Corps of Royal En-
gineers. In 4to., with Plates, price 15s.
Provis's Proposed Canal from Middlewich to Altringham. In 8vo., large
Map, 2s. 6d.
Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers. 28 Plates, in large
4to., price 30s. (A few copies left).
Richardson's very interesting Work on Elizabethan Architecture. Sixty
Plates, elegantly half-bound in morocco, price 36s.
Rayner's Haddon Hall, fine Interior and Exterior Views. Two Parts,
complete, large 4to., 2l. 2s., L. F. 3l. 2s.

In preparation, and very nearly ready,
The most comprehensive and valuable Practical Work yet offered to the Civil
Engineer and Student,
On the Public Works of Great Britain. In royal folio, 130 Plates, en-
graved in the best style on copper, by the most eminent Mechanical Engravers, on
Railways, Tunnels, Viaducts, Oblique Arches, Rails, Chairs, Bridges, Canals, Lock
Gates, Docks, Wharves, Iron Works, &c. &c.; with Descriptive Letter-press. Edited
by F. W. SIMMS, C.E. Half-bound, price 3l. 3s.
Railways (forming a portion of the preceding, and sold separately), Prac-
tically Illustrated. In Fifty Plates, royal folio, engraved on copper in the best
style, displaying every Practical Example in the Forming, Construction, and Com-
pletion of Railways, under every difficulty, in this and other countries; the whole
scientifically and historically described. Price 3s. 6d.
The Port of London: an Historical, Commercial, and Scientific Survey of
the Harbours and Port of London, its Docks, Piers, Quays, Embankments, Moor-
ings, &c. &c.; its Commerce, and its great Resources. By James Elmes, Surveyor
to the Port, &c. &c. Royal folio, engraved in the best style on sixteen copper
plates. Price 15s.
Tredgold on the Steam-Engine: a new Edition, much enlarged, edited by
W. S. B. Woolhouse, Esq.; with an Appendix (A) on Steam Navigation, fully de-
veloping that very important Science, with Examples of Marine Engines, made by
the principal makers, and now working in River, Sea, and War Vessels; Loco-
motive Engines; together with an Appendix (B) on the Construction of the Naval
Architecture, Elementary and Practical Principles of Steam Vessels, with Examples,
in Twenty large Plates of Vessels now in Sea and River Service. By J. Patten,
Surveyor and Naval Architect. The whole forming a work of national impor-
tance. A large thick 4to. with about Seventy Plates, price 2l. 2s. Appendix A and
B. sold separately.

JOHN WEALE, Architectural Library, 59, High Holborn.

Mr. Weale would be very thankful to receive Communications upon the sub-
jects of Locomotive Steam Power, and upon Steam Navigation. Post letters will
immediately be attended to.

Just published, price 4d. and 1s.
LONDON GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.—
TWO LETTERS to R. H. Graham, M.D., showing reasons why Sir SAMUEL
WHALLEY, the Chairman, and H. T. RICHARDSON, Solicitor to the Company,
designated this scheme "THE HUMBBUG," and pointing out the fallacy of the
estimates, the confused and incorrect plans, the impracticability of carrying the Act
into effect, the full report of the Lords' Committee, as to danger from fire by loco-
motive engines, and extracts from the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Com-
mittee.
Sold by S. Kirby, Warwick-lane.

Also a full copy of the Petition presented by the Company to the House of Com-
mons, in which it is stated that it had been impossible for the petitioners to raise
sufficient money to make any progress with the works.

To be published on the 1st day of October, and continued monthly,
THE CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT'S JOURNAL:
containing sixteen pages, quarto, price 6d., or, if stamped, for country cir-
culation, 1s. per annum extra. The object of this Publication is to afford a medium
of communication to all persons interested in either of the above professions. It
will contain a monthly record of the transactions of English and Foreign Societies;
Reviews, and Notices of New Books, New Inventions, Patents, Public Improve-
ments, Parliamentary Proceedings, Engineering Evidence, Standing Orders, Law
Reports, and miscellaneous information. Communications to be addressed to the
Editor of the Civil Engineer, at the Publisher's office, Crane-court, Fleet-street,
London, where all Advertisements are to be sent. To be had of T. Hooper, Rail-
mill East; Groombridge, Panyer-alley; Clarke and Lewis, Crown-court, Thread-
needle-street; and all other booksellers and newsmen.

THE THAMES TUNNEL, near the Church
at Rotherhithe, on the Surrey side of the River, is open to the public daily
(except Sunday), from Nine in the morning until dusk. Admission One Shilling
each. Both Arches are brilliantly lighted with Gas, and the descent is by an easi-
staircase. The Tunnel is now upwards of 740 feet long, and is completed to within
100 feet of low water mark on the Middlesex shore.
By order,
J. CHARLIER, Clerk to the Company.
Walbrook-buildings, Walbrook, Sept. 20.

N.B.—There are conveyances to the Tunnel, by an Omnibus, every half-hour,
from Gracechurch-street and Charing-cross; also by the Woolwich and Greenwich
Steam-boats, from Hungerford, Queenhithe, Dyer's Hall, and Fresh Wharf, every
half-hour; and the Railway Carriages from London Bridge, at every hour.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the George and Vulture Tavern, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., to receive a communication from the directors regarding the purchase of a steam-whim and crushing-engine—to authorise a call of five shillings per share, to enable the directors to pay for the same—and to decide on certain applications for the restoration of the shares under forfeiture.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Esq., in the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, the CHAIRMAN observed, the directors had thought it advisable to have a survey taken of the mine to lay before the present meeting, which had been done by a highly respectable gentleman in Cornwall. They had at first proposed a captain who, by a previous survey, was acquainted with the mine, but such proposition being overruled, they had appointed Captain Francis, whose report would be read, together with that of Captain Stephens.

The following reports were then read:—

Great Wheel Charlotte, Sept. 15.—The engine-shaft has been sunk sixty-two fathoms under the adit, at which level the lode is cut, and about seven fathoms opened on it; it is large, and some stones of ore have been found in it, but on the whole it is poor: each of the ends, however, have now a more promising appearance, and although producing but little ore, an improvement in them may be expected shortly. At the fifty-two fathom level, productive ground for about fifty fathoms in length has been laid open; the lode generally is large, and the ore scattered in it, but on an average its produce may be reckoned at three tons per fathom. The east end has been poor for some time past; the lode in it is now about two feet wide, and is more promising than it has lately been. The west end, at that level, is not driving. Two winzes are sinking below the fifty-two—one east and the other west of the engine-shaft: the eastern one is down about two fathoms, where the lode varies from four to six feet wide, and has produced five or six tons of ore per fathom, but at this time it is not yielding more than half that quantity. It is doubtful if the water will admit of this winze being sunk much further, until it has been drained by the level below, which it may require some weeks to do. The western winze is about three fathoms below the fifty-two; here the lode is from eight to nine feet wide, and is producing about four tons of ore per fathom. In the western part of the mine, the twenty-two and thirty-two fathom levels are driving west from Midwinter's shaft. The former is extended about thirty fathoms from it, the first twenty of which was unproductive, but in the last ten fathoms a favourable change has taken place in the lode, and its produce for that length was from two to three tons of ore per fathom. The end is not producing much ore, still the lode in it has a promising appearance; and being in a channel of ground favourable to copper ore, it becomes an object of some importance, and should be pursued with spirit. The thirty-two fathom level is about three fathoms west of Midwinter's shaft; the lode in it is large, and some stones of ore have lately been broken from it. A cross-cut is driving south in this level, towards that shaft, which is in course of being sunk from the twenty-two fathom level. The underground operations of this concern have now arrived at a point when their further progress becomes of great importance. The bottom, or sixty-two fathom level, will very shortly enter the ground that was most productive in the level above, and the success of the mine will in a great measure depend on the result of this trial. There can be no doubt but that the ground between the fifty-two and sixty-two fathom levels will yield pretty large returns, but whether they will be sufficient to bring the concern into a profitable state is now uncertain. The western levels have an encouraging appearance, and an extensive trial can be made by them in the course of a few months. I have considered the question regarding the erection of a steam-engine for drawing and crushing, and, under all circumstances, I would recommend that it be deferred for a few months.

WILLIAM FRANCIS.

September 16.—Having written you so fully on the prospects that this mine presents as a speculation, no further back than the 5th of July, I do not see the necessity of again going over the same ground. The lode in the twenty-two fathom level end, is not at present so rich as it has been, but is ore and otherwise kindly; the stratum in which the lode is imbedded, is also of the most promising description; in the back, behind the end, the lode is from two to three feet wide, yielding from two to three tons of ore per fathom, or worth from 12l. to 15l. per fathom; and as we are only giving 1l. 15s. for stopping the back, you will see that the lode in this place yields us upwards of 10l. per fathom profit. In the thirty-two west, the lode is large and promising, yielding stones of ore; but my expectations of finding much ore in the lode in this level, before the end gets under the run of ore gone down in the level above, are not very sanguine; yet, as we had many ore places in the lode in the upper level, it may improve and be very productive even before then would finances permit; the present prospects in the western part of the mine call loudly for the driving of the thirty-two and forty-two fathom levels—the former being thirty, and the latter nearly forty fathoms behind the run of ore in the twenty-two. The lode in the east winze, in the bottom of the fifty-two, is four feet wide and ore, but not so rich as it has been. In the west winze, in the bottom of this level, the lode has much improved during the last week or two; it is not only richer, but softer and much speedier for breaking; is eight feet wide, yielding from five to six tons of ore per fathom. In sixty-two fathom level end east, we have not broken the lode for the last six weeks, but in the end there is a splice making upon the lode six or eight inches big, which is ore and not unkindly; we shall commence breaking the lode in this end next week. In the west end, a great change has taken place in the nature of the lode; up to this week it was very hard and spure for driving, but now, notwithstanding its size, six men can drive six or seven feet a week in it; the lode though poor, is spotted with ore and kindly; we have not many fathoms to drive in the end before we shall get under the ore ground, through which the winze is being sunk in the level above, where the lode is producing upwards of five tons of ore per fathom; which, if it continues to hold down and so speedily for breaking as it is, this will be a discovery of more profit to us than anything we have met with to the south of the slide; and as there is a cross-course twenty-five or thirty fathoms to the west, about which the lode was very productive to the north of the slide, this level alone presents a prospect of no small importance. In the fifty-two east, the lode is from a foot and a half to two feet wide, regular and spotted with ore, but producing no work worth saving. When I wrote the board in the early part of July last, I informed them that this mine presented three distinct objects for our pursuit, viz.—the ore ground through which the forty-two and fifty-two fathom levels have been driven in the centre of the mine to the south of the slide, or rather that which remains under the fifty-two fathom level for fifty or sixty fathoms in length, together with the unexplored ground to the west of the sixty-two about the cross-course; in pursuing this object, the water not being drained from the east winze, we were not able to sink until last month, and then but little, in which the lode has not improved, but rather to the contrary; but in the west winze it has improved in quality, and otherwise in appearance. In the sixty-two, the lode being hard and wet, we have not been able to open much ground—but our prospects in this place are brightening. In the 330 fathoms of unexplored ground in the eastern part of the mine, we cut the lode of the thirty-two fathom level at Moyle's—opened on it about six or eight feet, where the lode is three feet wide, spotted with ore in a fine stratum. In the forty-two the lode has been small, unsettled, and unproductive for the last thirteen fathoms driven; and in the fifty-two much the same for the last fifteen or twenty fathoms; but at the present looks more settled. The board are aware that the present prospects being not very cheering here, and brighter in the western part, induced us to suspend for the moment the driving of the thirty-two and forty-two fathom levels east, and commence driving the thirty-two fathom level west, and the sinking of Midwinter's shaft. In the western part of the mine, at the twenty-two fathom level, we have driven about ten fathoms through a lode, worth on the average from 12l. to 15l. per fathom, both in the back and bottom; all things considered, our prospects are much improved during the last quarter or three months. With regard to the advantages to be derived from the contemplated erection of a steam-whim and crusher, they are simply these: stating the cost of our monthly drainings at 25l., and carriage to crusher, &c., 15l.—total, 40l., which work a steam-whim and crusher would perform, say (which I think is about the thing) 22l., so that our saving would be 18l. per month. The purchase and erection of the whim, crusher, whim-rope or chain, kibbles, &c., &c., would be about 750l. The board will bear in mind, that this is looking at the savings and expenditure at the present scale of operations. How far it is prudent to erect the contemplated machine under existing circumstances, appears to be the question for consideration—as a shareholder, I would say, erect it without delay, and I am willing to subscribe extra for that purpose; but as an agent, lest I should be thought to be precipitate and too indifferent in using the shareholders property, I feel half disposed to say, let the erection stand over for three or four months, then we shall see more of the opening of the lode at the sixty-two, for it is this part of the mine that will be most benefitted by the steam-whim and crusher. However, one thing is clear, that when the winzes are holed to the sixty-two, if the lode should prove to be no better between the sixty-two and fifty-two than it has in the ground that has been taken away in the levels above, our present horse-whim will neither be sufficient to draw, nor the crusher to crush the stuff we shall be able to raise.

JAMES STEPHENS.

A statement of accounts was submitted, showing a balance against the company of 1005l. 9s. 11d.—not, however, taking into account the ores now on surface, which will be sampled on the 3d of October.

The CHAIRMAN briefly explained the statement of accounts, recom-

mending the shareholders to view the state of their finances, and adding their recommendation to follow the advice of Capt. Francis and their own captain, and expend the little remaining capital in further exploring the mine, rather than investing it in the purchase of the steam-whim; had the directors plenty of funds in hand, they would in such case strongly advise otherwise, but in the present case they deemed it more prudent to adopt the course proposed.

A SHAREHOLDER having inquired the probable length of time before they would be under the western ground?—The CHAIRMAN stated they had been driving considerably, but it was impossible to say, the ground being so changeable.

A desultory and protracted conversation arose, in the course of which the chairman stated that by the 24th of next month they would be without cash at the banker's, and it would be the 19th of November before they would be in the receipt of funds; upon which it was resolved unanimously, "That the consideration of the purchase of the whim drawing and crushing-engine be postponed."

It was moved by Mr. Richards, and carried unanimously, "That power be vested in the directors to make another call of five shillings per share, at such period as they may deem fit."

The subject of the applications for the restoration of the shares now under forfeiture having been brought before the meeting, amounting in all to about 400, and reasons being assigned by such applicants for the non-payments, it was resolved unanimously, "That such shares be restored upon the payments being made."

Thanks being voted to the chairman and directors, the meeting adjourned.

WHEEL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of the shareholders was held at the City of London Tavern, on Tuesday, the 19th instant (convened by the committee of accounts, for the purpose of informing the shareholders why they were unable to make their report). Several shareholders, including the directors, however, were not present, the meeting not having been called in accordance with the provisions endorsed on the scrip certificates.

JOHN CURRIE, Esq., in the chair.

The business of the day was opened by Mr. MURPHY, who, as a member of the committee, proceeded to give an account of their labours since their appointment in December last. From the long time which had elapsed, there were doubtless suspicions and surmises as to the cause of the delay; he would proceed to state the many and tedious hindrances and obstacles which had been thrown in their way—in the first place, there were no regular accounts kept. Having overcome, however, the difficulties arising from the paucity of books and accounts, they prepared a report in the month of March last, when for the first time, it came to their knowledge, that there was a book in existence which had not been handed to them by the directors; it being of the utmost importance that this book should be furnished, an application was made, when they found that it was not in the possession of the directors, but at the mine. After a delay of some days, they, however, obtained possession of it, and, upon inspection, found such glaring errors, that it appeared evident they were designedly mis-statements; in order to arrive at an understanding, the committee had an interview with the directors on the 13th of April, and laid the whole case before them; the errors referred to were so manifestly evident, that they did not admit of dispute, but whilst the directors admitted them, they refused to afford any explanation. After repeated ineffectual attempts again to draw their attention to this point, they succeeded on the 20th May—the result of which, however, was that the committee received no information, nor were there any hopes held out whereby explanations might be calculated upon—they then resumed their labours, and discovered a document of vital importance to the company (the deed of regulation); it was the basis on which the company was formed, and by its clauses the directors were empowered to endorse whatever laws and regulations on the scrip they might judge best—at the same time being binding upon the directors and shareholders, whereby both parties became liable. They discovered that the accounts of the mine, published by the directors on the scrip, were not borne out by facts, and that they had been shamefully neglectful of their duty. On the 20th of June, the committee again wrote to the directors, requesting information and explanation of these matters, but, up to the present time, they had not obtained the desired information. At length their report was drawn up, and an offer made to the directors to meet them, with the view of affording every information respecting its nature and contents. The committee, however, refused to allow a copy of the same being taken (although it was applied for), alleging that it would not be consistent to permit them to have the report before it was submitted to the proprietors, from whom they had received their appointment; they (by appointment) waited upon the directors, but, to their surprise, found that the board was attended only by Mr. Harrison, who, with the solicitor and secretary, were the only gentlemen present, who refused to make any reply to the report, or enter into the subjects at issue, without being allowed to have a copy of the same. Mr. M. then proceeded to read the minutes of the committee, detailing the progress of their operations. He concluded, by submitting a letter which had been written to each member of the committee, by the solicitor of the company, a few days back, informing them that if the report was read at the meeting, the directors intended taking steps to obtain legal redress, as it contained much libellous and defamatory matter. Now, he hoped, the meeting would see that the committee had expended much time and labour in accomplishing their object, and would not think it unreasonable in them, after all their trouble, to decline being brought into Court, under an action of libel, at their own expense, for the good of others. Such was the determination of the directors, and, therefore, the report, although prepared, could not be read.

A SHAREHOLDER asked, if there was anything of a personal nature in the report?

Mr. MURPHY said, it was "cold as ice," and he could assure the meeting that every word was true.

Mr. SHREWSBURY said, that from the determination of the committee, he, in common with other shareholders, could not know the result of their labours, which had now been protracted to nine months; he, as a shareholder, felt obliged to the committee for the time and great attention which they had bestowed, but he wanted to know how their property had been managed—if it had been abused in the hands of the trustees, and if the dividend had been declared out of the profits of the mine, or if it had been made out of the pockets of the contractors, with a view to give the concern an unfair price in the market, and to tempt unwary speculators to invest their money in it? Now, he had been down to the mine with an experienced mining captain, who expressed his regret that so much money should have been expended in furnishing an engine, the money was in fact only thrown away—he thought it might be a design on the part of the agents to "jockey" the property out of the hands of the proprietors; now, in order to know if such things were true, he must hear the report they had drawn up; if they could not agree to let the report be read in its present state they might expunge what would be offensive; he would suggest that it be given to a barrister, with full power to inquire into all matters, and who would legally compel that information to be given which it appeared the committee could not obtain.

A GENTLEMAN, who stated himself to be a solicitor, advised that it be given to counsel, that all parts which were objectionable might be struck out, and that it should then be furnished to the directors without prejudice, so that they might return what answer they thought proper.

Mr. BOURDILLON said, it was in his opinion only natural that the directors should wish to have a copy of the report, as from its apparent length it was impossible to digest it at one or two sittings—they would have had the advantage of their answer in the shape of a counter report; he advised that they should proceed with all caution and moderation, as the character of the gentlemen in the direction stood so high, that he felt sure they would never put their hands to any thing that was wrong.

Mr. RAWLINS remarked, that Mr. Watson's letter purporting to be written by order of the board, whereas Mr. Harrison was the only director who attended.

Mr. SEWELL said, he knew that if the report of the committee had been handed over to the directors that they would have given every aid in their power to help them, the committee, in their investigations—they would not shrink from giving any answers or affording any information in their power. They had been advised not to attend this meeting, which was not legally convened; and moreover, having given in their resignations some time since. He mentioned this circumstance to account for their absence.

Mr. BOURDILLON said, the committee in refusing to give the directors a copy of the report had acted quite right, they having received their ap-

pointment from the shareholders; but the directors having asked for that report, it was impossible that they could institute any proceedings against the committee for libel, as they themselves would be the means of publishing it; he thought the directors ought to be provided with a copy.

Much desultory conversation ensued on these subjects, and several opinions expressed as to the best mode of dealing with the matter, so as to enable the shareholders to have the benefit of the report at the least risk to the committee; and several resolutions were proposed, but were subsequently withdrawn. When the committee expressed their intention to resign, as the holding of this meeting terminated their labours, Mr. Murphy came forward, and with the approbation of the meeting, consented to continue his services.

It was then resolved unanimously, "That a letter be addressed by the chairman to the directors, referring to their request to have a copy of the report drawn up by the committee, informing them that such report had not been read, as the meeting appeared desirous the directors should first be furnished with a copy of the same, and further stating that the committee would immediately furnish such copy on the request of the directors."

A vote of thanks having been passed to the committee, as also one determining that their expenses should be defrayed, the meeting adjourned.

We should observe, that Mr. Murphy stated the report of the committee was not signed by the chairman or any of the members.

HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

An adjourned special general meeting of the shareholders was held at the White Hart Tavern, on Thursday, the 21st inst.

EDWARD BLOUNT, Esq., in the chair.

The secretary having read the advertisement, together with the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were confirmed, an animated conversation took place on the subject of management, which, however, was met by the directors in a manner satisfactory to the meeting, and it was agreed that for the present it should remain as heretofore.

A report from Captain Secombe was submitted, dated the 18th ult., which gave a very favourable account of the state of the mine.

The CHAIRMAN said, that though the directors had deemed it prudent to determine that two calls should be made, they had now the pleasure to inform the meeting that the mine had taken such a favourable turn that they were of opinion they should not stand in need of the second; and not being in present want of the funds they did not intend to call for it—they did not wish it to be thought that they made calls to enable them to declare dividends.

Mr. READ said, at the last meeting he intimated his desire that a committee should be formed to examine the accounts, which, in his opinion, would be very desirable; he now saw the advantage of it even more strongly, and begged to urge the necessity of such a course being adopted, as, from the complicated state of the accounts, he thought it would be more satisfactory to all parties; he felt sure, that whilst the present expenses were allowed to continue unchecked, the proprietors could never derive any profit—he objected to there being both a secretary and clerk.

The DIRECTORS objected strongly to the appointment of a committee; they observed that there could be no use in one, as the accounts had always been open to the inspection of every shareholder; they had never withheld anything, and should be at all times most happy to afford every information. The appointment of a committee implied that the directors had been guilty of some mismanagement, and that they were not worthy to be trusted with the management of their affairs. If indeed there should be a committee, Mr. Heathorn observed, he had some doubts whether they would be able to retain their present directors in office—he, for one, should not be willing to have all his actions under such constant control.

Mr. READ said, that in proposing it, he did not intend to cast the slightest reflection on the conduct of the directors; he thought that it might be equally satisfactory to them as to the shareholders.

After some further conversation on the subject, it was resolved that, instead of appointing a committee, there should be three auditors (a distinction without a difference), which met with general approbation.

Thanks having been voted to the chairman and directors, the meeting adjourned.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

A quarterly general court of proprietors was held on Thursday, the 21st inst., for the purpose of declaring a dividend.

The GOVERNOR (Mr. T. A. Curtis) stated that this was one of the quarterly courts appointed by the charter, as well as the half-yearly court appointed by the by-laws to declare a dividend; and that the court of directors, taking into consideration the state of the Bank accounts, were of opinion that a dividend of four per cent. for the half-year ending the 10th of October next should be declared; and he moved this court to order such dividend.

Mr. SELWYN could not but lament that the governor had been so exceedingly brief in his communication. All the information he had given was, that the governor and directors, taking into consideration the accounts of the state of the Bank, were of opinion that the dividend should be four per cent. He (Mr. Selwyn) could have wished that the communication had been a little more copious. It was his (Mr. Selwyn's) duty, in order to elicit more information, to propound, on the present occasion, a few questions to the governor. In reply to the question, What was the amount of the rest at the time of the dividend being agreed to by the directors? The GOVERNOR said, that the amount of the rest, when the dividend was agreed on, was 2,854,422l. In reply to other questions, the following information was given by the GOVERNOR, "That there had been no alteration in the branch-bank system during the past half-year, that the system was attended with profit, no loss had occurred." He further added, that none of the dead weight had been parted with since the last meeting of the proprietors; and in reply to a question from Mr. Selwyn, as to the state of the litigation with the London and Westminster Bank, he read a letter from Messrs. Freshfield, dated July 22, stating that the London and Westminster Bank had abandoned the appeal to the House of Lords. He also added, that in consequence of the application to the Master of the Rolls, he had allowed the London and Westminster Bank to the 1st of August to close their acceptances, and they were to relinquish acceptances from that time; and the bills which they (the bank directors) now saw were without acceptances. The motion for the dividend was then agreed to.

A PROPRIETOR asked whether the profits had increased or decreased?—The GOVERNOR; I can hardly say they have decreased. Perhaps, they are not exactly to the same amount as last year; but the difference is trifling. The meeting then adjourned.

BANK OF LIVERPOOL.

The sixth general meeting of the proprietors was held at the Clarence Rooms on the 14th instant, to receive a report from the 1st July, 1836, to the 30th June last, and to elect three new directors in the place of three who retire. The meeting was numerously attended, a good deal of interest being excited by the important commercial crisis through which the bank has passed during the last twelve months.

ADAM HODGSON, Esq., in the chair.

The chairman having opened the business with a few observations called upon Mr. Langton, the manager, to read the report. The report stated, that notwithstanding the unparalleled events which had occurred during the past year, the directors had again to submit a gratifying statement respecting the past condition and future prospects of the bank. The report then went on to state, that the paid-up capital to the 30th of June, was 381,460l.; that the premiums on 1734 shares, which had been sold and carried to the reserved surplus fund, amounted to 26,000l.; that the net profits of the year, after payment of current expenses, and a provision for bad and doubtful debts, amounted to 35,090l. 3s. 3d.; and that the proprietors had received two half-yearly dividends of six per cent., amounting to 45,698l. 16s., towards which, 10,607l. had been withdrawn from the reserved surplus fund. The report further stated, that from the realisation of some of the securities held against doubtful debts, and the improved value of others, the directors would be enabled to return to the reserved fund the sum thus temporarily withdrawn from it for the equalization of the dividends. In the short space which had elapsed since the annual balance, the improved value above referred to had already secured upwards of four-fifths of that sum; and thus the reserved surplus fund amounted to upwards of 196,000l. against 190,720l. at the corresponding period of 1836. The directors congratulated the proprietors on the gratifying fact, that the whole of the losses of the bank during the last twelve months, as well as the dividends, would be over-

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.

British Tin Mining Company	George and Vulture	Sept. 26	1.
Wheal Brothers Mining Company	White Hart Tavern	28	1.
Single Horse Safety Carriage Company	17, Ironmonger-lane	27	11.
Kellewerris Mining Company	City of London Tavern	28	1.
West Treavean Mining Company	City of London Tavern	29	1.
London Grand Junction Railway Co.	City of London Tavern	29	1.
Great Wheal Prosper Mining Company	City of London Tavern	29	1.
Hammersmith Railway Company	London Tavern	30	12.
Treleigh Consolidated Mining Company	23, Threadneedle-street	Oct. 4	1.
West Wheal Brothers Mine	23, Threadneedle-street	5	1.
Eagle Insurance Company	London Coffee-house	6	1.
River Dee Company	Royal Exchange	10	11.
Glasgow, Paisley, & Greenock Railway	Greenock	13	2.
Rhymney Iron Company		Nov. 18	—

CALLS.

British Copper Mining Company	35s.	Sept. 23	31, Lombard-st. Chambers.
Wheal Lenoxy Mining Company	2s. 6d.	23	R. K. Frost, Launceston.
British Silver Lead Company	10s.	Oct. 1	Sir J. Lubbock and Co.
Jamaica Steam Navigation Co.	17s. 5s.	11	Glyn, Halifax, and Co.
Eastern Counties Railway	10s.	16	As former calls.
North Midland Railway	10s.	17	As former calls.
Midland Counties Railway	5s.	20	As former calls.
Northern and Eastern Railway	2s.	—	Masterman and Co.

DIVIDENDS.

Durham County Coal Company	10s.	Sept. 30.
Stanhope and Tyne Railway Company	5s.	Oct. 26.
Birmingham and Midland Bank	5s.	—
Halifax Commercial Bank	5s.	—
Leeds Commercial Banking Company	8s.	—
Gloucestershire Banking Company	10s.	—

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received the letter of our Penrith correspondent, "T. S.," containing some inquiries relative to Bismuth; in answer to which we offer the following remarks:—Bismuth is by no means a plentiful metal, it is chiefly obtained from Germany, but exists also in France, Norway, Sweden, and the United States. It is not, we believe, used at all in the metallic state, but is very useful in certain alloys, which it has the property of rendering extremely fusible. It thus enters into the composition of some of the better kinds of solder, of printing types, &c., and has a limited use for some other purposes. Although not abundant, it is found in sufficient quantity to supply the demand. We do not know the price in the large way, but have occasionally bought refined Bismuth for experiment at 3s. per lb.—this of course very far exceeds the market value.

REVIEWS.—We have received Captain Smith's Translation of M. Vicat's work on "Calcareous Cements." "Conversations on Mineralogy," and several other works for review. These are necessarily deferred for the present, but shall receive attention as soon as the Report of the British Association is concluded.

GLoucester and Hereford Railway.—We have received the letter of "A Subscriber," and we will endeavour to gather some information on the subject. HOT-BLAST.—The letter of M. de Boussois is inserted in our present Number; the communication of Mr. Wood on the same subject will appear in our next—and we hope shortly to be able to give Mr. Neilson's results.

"Y. Z." second communication received, and shall meet with attention. SAFETY LAMP.—Mr. Upton's letter and that of Messrs. Bursill we will endeavour to insert next week.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—Our limits will not admit of the insertion of the correspondence of the "Mexican Company," but which shall appear next week. L. P. and T. W. W., within a week certainly.

GERMANY.—We shall be happy to hear again from our young friend, C. M., with an article on the subject referred to in his communication.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

And Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23, 1837.

The increasing importation of foreign copper ores for smelting in this country, is a subject calculated to excite much attention among those who are interested in our own copper mines, and more especially those of Cornwall, from which a very large proportion of the copper supplied by Great Britain is produced. We have already, on more than one occasion, adverted to this circumstance, and now propose to treat it at somewhat greater length, being fully conscious both of its importance, and of the very conflicting views entertained by different parties respecting it.

Notwithstanding the rich deposits of copper, which are well-known to exist in South America, Cuba, and other parts of the world, the county of Cornwall has hitherto almost exclusively supplied, not only Great Britain, but many other countries, with this metal—experiencing, almost up to the present time, scarcely any competition that was deserving of notice. It is evident that various circumstances have contributed to this result, and have combined to shelter Cornwall from a competition, which, sooner or later, was, in the very nature of things, an inevitable occurrence. Among these we name the admirable skill and science applied to mining in that county, which has, in great measure, counterbalanced the heavy expenses of the mines, their increasing depth, and other unfavourable circumstances, and also the steady and well-regulated supply of the metal which has uniformly been obtained—the proximity of coal for smelting, and, probably, in some degree, the quality of the metal itself.

This combination of favourable circumstances has long had the effect of maintaining the prosperity of our copper mines, and although their rivals in foreign countries have, in many cases, possessed the advantage of greater richness of the ores, and of greater facility and economy of working, it has always happened that either skill, or capital, or enterprise, have been wanting; and they have thus been suffered to lie dormant, until political or other circumstances might be more favourable to their development.

This change of circumstances has now taken place: during a long interval of peace and tranquillity, Governments, before unsettled, have been established and consolidated—attention has been given to mineral and scientific researches in all parts of the globe—capital has accumulated to an unprecedented extent, and many of the barriers which formerly confined it within narrow and determinate channels, have been broken down, and are no longer in existence. This being the case, the unexplored mineral deposits of foreign countries have naturally excited much attention; and from the richness of the ores, from the general permanence of produce, and from the value of the metal, copper mines in remote localities have been sought after, and, in many cases, worked with success—a large quantity of their produce having latterly found its way into the markets of Europe.

The smelting of copper requires, however, a large consumption of coal—a mineral with which Great Britain is peculiarly enriched—while, in those countries where virgin deposits of copper have recently been worked, it is comparatively scarce, and, for want of good communications, limited to a few spots in its application and uses. From this cause it has happened that the produce of the foreign copper mines has been sent to this country to be smelted, and is, in fact, at the present time, offered for sale to the smelters at Swansea with almost as much regularity as the produce of the Welch or Irish mines. Referring to a tabular statement, inserted in a previous number of our Journal, we find that, for the year ending June 30, 1834, and the three preceding years, the quantity of foreign copper ore sold at Swansea, amounted, on an average, to less than one thousand tons per annum, while, taking the last three years (ending June

30), the quantities were respectively 4,985 tons, 8,115 tons, and (for the present year), 11,150 tons. It is true, that even the last-named quantity, bears but a small proportion to the produce of the British mines for the same time, yet, when we consider the greater richness of the ores, and still more the great and increasing capabilities of the mines from which they are produced, we do feel that the subject is one deserving of serious attention.

From the brief review we have just taken, which we believe will be found correctly to represent the main facts of the case, it will be evident that a competition is now arising, which, although not, perhaps, hitherto productive of any very sensible effect, may in course of time be attended with important consequences to the British, and more especially to the Cornish copper mines. This increasing competition can, we believe, only be met by economy, by increased skill and energy, and the application of all the resources of science to the operations of mining, so as to avail ourselves, as fully as possible, of all the advantages, whether natural or acquired, which are within our reach; and we consider it of the utmost importance to see at once our true position in this respect. It is a favourite idea we believe with some, to avert the threatened evil by legislative enactment, to prohibit the smelting of foreign ore in this country, and as they conceive thus to preserve to ourselves our natural advantages of coal for smelting, as a sort of counterbalance to the greater richness, and smaller cost of the foreign mines.

With this view of the case, however plausible it may at first sight appear, we cannot by any means concur, for in the first place there does not exist the slightest probability of such a measure being carried into effect, as it is quite at variance with the general commercial policy of our Government; while in the second, it is extremely dubious how far it might produce the desired results. Without wishing to enter at length into the principles of free trade, we may briefly state that it is the duty of Government to afford equal protection to all classes, and to injure none for the benefit of another. The miner would naturally wish to exclude foreign ores, to keep up the price of his produce; to do this, however, would be a manifest injustice to the manufacturer, to whom cheapness of the raw material is indispensable, and who could not maintain his ground in the foreign market if he were thus compelled to purchase it at a dear rate.

Let us suppose, however, for a moment, that foreign copper ores were to be excluded from this country, the important question then arises, Could they not be smelted without any great increase of cost elsewhere? The answer to this is obvious; mines of coal, in some cases not inferior to our own, exist in many parts of Europe and America, where the operation of smelting would speedily be transferred. We may turn at once to Belgium for example, where in the vicinity of Liège there are extensive coal mines, accessible by a navigable river, and presenting facilities for the purpose, which are very little inferior to those possessed by this country—showing very clearly that any measure of the kind alluded to would be futile, and unattended with benefit to the miner.

We must, therefore, arrive at the conclusion before pointed out, that the only protection against foreign competition is to be found in our own skill and resources—the cultivation of which is thus rendered more necessary than at any previous time. In thus adverting to the subject, we would not wish to act the part of alarmists, or to raise unnecessary fears about distant or imaginary evils. The subject appears to us of importance, and we would therefore promptly direct attention to it, pointing out at the same time the fallacy of the views which are entertained by some respecting it. When we remember the great improvements which have taken place in mining within the last few years, all tending to advance the great principle of economy, we cannot believe but what much more may still be done, and that by due attention to this point, and making the most of our natural advantages, which are many, our copper mines may long be preserved in their present high position, notwithstanding the inevitable competition which, as we have shown, awaits them.

So numerous have been the projects within the past two or three years, to which public attention has been directed through the medium of the press, in the shape of prospectuses, and the representations put forth by Joint Stock Companies, that we are apt to look with some degree of suspicion on each new project which presents itself, while we cannot conceal our surprise that so few comparatively should succeed in obtaining public support. True it is, that a nominal capital (nominal, in the true sense of the word) is assumed, a board of direction formed, solicitors instructions given, and advice taken, the several officers duly installed, and the company may indeed be said to be constituted in every particular but one—that of the actual subscription of capital. The many vague speculations thus introduced, have from the extravagance of the ideas of the projectors, or from their being of a nature calculated alone for individual enterprise, deterred the public from joining them, and hence the ill success which has attended their endeavours of inducing the public to embark. This observation, however, will not apply to companies formed for working Mines, for Joint Stock Banks, for Railway undertakings, or Assurance Companies, where individual capital and enterprise is not co-equal with the importance and magnitude of the undertaking. In instances of this nature, we find that a large subscribed capital is indispensable, and a combination of interests and talent equally necessary to carry out successfully the objects for which the Association is formed, and thus, Joint Stock Banks, Railways, Insurance Companies, and in many instances the working of Mines, are carried on by public companies with advantage.

Our attention has been more particularly directed to the consideration of the subject of the employment of capital under a "Joint Stock" management, from the perusal of the prospectus of a company bearing the title of "the National Loan Fund, Life Assurance, and Reversionary Interest Society," with a capital of 500,000*l.*, divided into 50,000 shares, on which a deposit of 2*l.* per share or 100,000*l.* is to be made—thus establishing a large working capital in the onset, with powers to increase it, as the prospects of the company may justify. The advantages attendant

on Life Assurance require no comment from us, providing as they do for those who might otherwise be without provision or unable to protect themselves, and this effected by a comparatively trifling annual payment. Although numerous are the institutions of this nature, and that they have multiplied of late years, a reference to our columns will attest—although there is a progressive advancement thus made, in the observance of prudence and economy which its exercise naturally engenders, we yet find that those who avail themselves of the advantages form but a small minority—and to render this mode of investment more popular, to render its application more general and practically useful to the middle classes, appears to us to be the object of the promoters of this company. It is justly observed, that to those "who are uncertain of the future means out of which to make good the payment of the annual premium, or subject themselves with the loss of their policy, to the mortification of having spent their money in vain," obstacles present themselves and prevent many who would otherwise gladly avail themselves of these advantages, apprehensive of their inability, at a future period, to make the required payment necessary for securing the benefit to be derived from the policy. The proposition of this company is, to meet the circumstance to which we have adverted—that of the inability of the party to continue the annual payment—whereby he would, under ordinary circumstances, forfeit his interest; but which, in this instance, would be available to him, inasmuch, that to the extent of two-thirds of the amount of premiums paid, the institution becomes a "Savings Bank." It is not our province to enter into the details embodied in the prospectus of this company, as to the peculiar advantages, which from its novel principle are inferred; our object being merely to direct the attention of our readers to the important question of the fitness of the undertaking to the establishment of a Joint Stock Company. The present appears to us to be one (the object of which is legitimate) well calculated to be of use and importance to the community at large, and as such deserving of encouragement. We have already occupied more space than we can well afford, but the subject admits of much being said, and to which we may have occasion to return on an early occasion.

Ireland possesses so many claims on our attention, and so numerous are the subjects involved in their consideration, that we must confess we have been somewhat remiss in not having devoted more space to the notice of the several projects which have been brought forward, with the view of embarking capital in that country. On the want of enterprise in the Sister Isle; but few remarks will suffice, as it arises, it is too well known, not from there being no modes whereby capital might be beneficially employed, but that the force of party-feeling has too long overcome that of patriotism—and hence the nation's interests have been unfortunately sacrificed to party prejudice. Possessing so many natural advantages of water-power and fertility of soil—abounding as we believe she does in mineral products—with all the facilities for manufactures—and above all, a hardy unemployed peasantry—it is a source of regret, that while our millions are expended on foreign soils, this portion of the United Kingdom should be so neglected. Government, we admit have, by passing several Acts of the Legislature, afforded encouragement to the capitalist, and numerous railroad projects have been entertained, although but few, we fear, will be carried into effect.

From the several documents which have come under our notice, it would appear that the "Dublin and Kilkenny Railway" presents not only a fair prospect of remunerative return on the capital employed, but that its completion is well calculated to benefit Ireland—affording facilities of communication, and giving employment to her peasantry. The extent of country which will be thrown open, whether considered with reference to its agricultural or other resources, is one which alone has claims deserving of attention—the advantages to be derived, in a national point of view, however desirable, are not a sufficient incentive to the capitalist to embark in schemes of this nature; and therefore, it is that we must consider the undertaking with reference to the pecuniary advantages it holds out. From the evidence adduced before a committee of the House of Commons, it would appear that the project is second to none; and from which we collect the following information, leaving until next week the more minute details, in which we feel inclined to indulge.

The capital of the Company is 800,000*l.*, which is divided into 8000 shares, with power to raise in addition thereto 265,000*l.*—of these shares 7676 have been subscribed for—7615 of which the Parliamentary Contract Deed has been signed—of this number 213 persons have signed for 212,000, who are locally interested. The committee report, from the evidence adduced—that the present means of conveyance and communication between the proposed termini, are insufficient for agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing purposes; and that from the estimates made, the annual income is calculated at 197,376*l.* 6s. 8d. The principal description of goods exported are, flour, malt, oatmeal, and general merchandize; three-fourths of the returns being calculated upon arising from passengers, and a dividend of fourteen to fifteen per cent. founded upon the estimates submitted, is confidently calculated upon.

We shall next week enter into the subject more fully, and furnish such extracts from the evidence adduced as appears to us important—anxious as we are to promote the success, and uphold any undertaking, which, while it offers an ample return to the capitalist, is calculated as this is to benefit a country requiring only enterprise and capital to develop its resources.

We this week furnish the report of the meeting of scripholders in the "Wheal Brothers Mine," to which we briefly adverted in our last Number. It will be seen that the Committee deemed it prudent, after nine months' labour, to withdraw the report which they had prepared—apprehending, from a notice which they had received, that, as "truth was a libel," they might be visited with litigation and expenses, were they to communicate to their co-adventurers the result of their labours. We were of opinion, and we should wish to be set right if in error, that a communication might

be made between partners, so that it was not published. If that the law be opposed to our views, and to common sense, then the appointment of a committee is a mere farce, as they have not the power of divulging to their co-proprietors, by whom they were elected, the results of a minute examination into the accounts of the Company, and the conduct of the parties connected with the management. We are glad to find that the meeting determined on furnishing the directors with a copy of the report; it is only fair play, for, embracing, as it is said to do, libellous matter and serious charges against the directors, they should have the opportunity of repelling them if in their power, or of affording such explanations as they might deem fit. The committee possibly were right in not furnishing them with a copy; but as it appears the report was read to them, is it not something like "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel?" There is another meeting of the company next week, when we shall in all probability hear the directors speak for themselves.

We would direct the attention of our friends in the iron districts to a long communication on the Hot-blast, from M. DE BOUSSOIS, which appears in our present Number. We have ventured to make two or three trivial alterations in this letter, so as to render particular passages more intelligible, although we are sorry to leave many others in a very obscure state. We would suggest to M. DE BOUSSOIS the propriety of getting some friend to revise his letters, previously to sending them to us, as his ideas might thus be rendered much more clear and perspicuous.

At the conclusion of his communication, our correspondent notices his desire to controvert the "too strong prejudice against the application of a principle so teeming in its results," as the Hot-blast. We do not know whether he here alludes to the various letters which have appeared in our Journal on this subject, but if so, we feel confident that he has much mistaken their general scope and design, which, on glancing over these communications, we find, on the whole, to be greatly in favour of the principle alluded to, although the difficulties and anomalies which have in some cases embarrassed its application, have been very properly pointed out, and attempted to be accounted for, according to the different views of the writers. A glance over this correspondence, which has now become both lengthy and valuable, will sufficiently prove the correctness of our assertion.

THE FUNDS. CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.

In the British Funds the business has been limited, and our last quotations fully maintained; Exchequer Bills having, however, slightly given way. India Bonds have, in like manner, fallen from 54 to 49 p. In the Foreign Market there has been more business doing, and a new loan, by Messrs. De Tastet and Co., for Don Carlos, has excited some attention: prices, taken generally, however, are much the same—the fluctuations being of an unimportant character. In the Foreign Exchanges the business continues to be very limited: Bills have been by no means plentiful, neither has there been any particular demand.

The Share Market, more especially that out of the Stock Exchange, is decidedly improved, and Mining Shares generally are, as we always expected they would be, in demand at the low prices, to which they have been depressed by the reaction which has taken place during the last six or eight months. Railway Shares are also looking up, and there appears to be every prospect of property being duly estimated, and the Money Market being easy, there is every ground for hope.

Consols closed at 91½ 3/4 money, and 91½ 92 time. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced Annuities 100½ 3/4 money, and the New Three-and-a-Half per Cent. 99½ 3/4. Bank Stock 210. The premium upon India Bonds 49, and Exch. qu. Bills 46.

Spanish Active Bonds 19 1/2 ex Coupons. Portuguese New Bonds 39½, and the Three per Cent. ditto 25½ 26. South American Bonds—Chilian 30½; Colombian 25½ 26; Mexican 28½. Danish 73. Dutch Stock 53; Old Fives 102½ 3/4.

Great Western Railway Shares 17 premium. Birmingham 55 pm., and the Quarter Shares 15½. Southampton 16 discount, and the New Shares 9½.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.—Consols for Account, 92½; Exchequer Bills, 47 49; East India Bonds, 50 51; Dutch Five per Cent., 102½ 3/4; Ditto Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 52½ 3/4; Portuguese Five per Cent., 39½ 40½; Ditto Three per Cent., 25½ 26. Railways:—Brighton, 1½ per share; Great Western, 10½ 11½ pm.; London and Birmingham, 53 5 pm.; Southampton, 16½ 16 dis.; New, 8½ 9½ pm.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.—Copper continues firm, with small stocks; Tin appears likely to rise again—nothing doing in foreign, the holders being firm; Lead continues steady; Iron again said to be rising at Cardiff: Spelter stationary.

TAURO, SEPT. 21.—Average standard, 1087. 7s.—Average produce, 7½.—Average price, 5l. 13s. 0d.—Quantity of ore, 3113.—Quantity of fine copper, 241 tons 12 cwt.—Amount of money, 17,621l. 14s.—Average standard of last sale, 100l. 11s.—Produce, 8½.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

BORINGDON PARK MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 18.—I am pleased to learn from Captain Bray, that the lode in the adit looks very favourable, and that the lode in the seventeen fathom level east has very much improved in its appearance, with the last two fathoms driving; it is now from two and a half to three feet big, of a promising nature, and ground very much more favourable for exploring than at any period heretofore in this level. J. MALACHY.

GWINEAR MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 16.—Although I have not as yet anything particular to remark on our proceedings at Parbola, nevertheless, our operations, from the favourable nature of the ground, are going on satisfactorily, and I trust shortly to be enabled to report some favourable results. To describe the present state of our levels would be a mere repetition of what I wrote last week. We have just made an entry from the Dock shaft, six fathoms under the adit, by driving west, into a part of the ancient workings, but have not yet been able to explore them, so as to report upon them. C. N. BEATER.

WEST WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

The lode in the east end, at the forty-three fathom level, is very much decreased in size these few days past, and not producing ores as heretofore, being divided by killas. West, at the same level, is assuming a little better appearance, but not worth anything for tin; the end is driving forward under the Diagonal shaft, and is about fifteen feet behind the run of ore we had in the thirty-three, therefore I shall be disposed to think, if a very good discovery does not take place soon, it will be a satisfactory trial at that depth. From the influx of water at the bottom of the shaft, the progress in sinking has been impeded, having drained the forty-three completely dry—the lode must be very near. J. CARPENTER.

TAMAR SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 18.—We have commenced driving a 135 fathom level north of the engine-shaft, and there is a lode about a foot big, producing silver lead ores. The lode in the 125 fathom level is two feet big, and is producing very good work. The lode in the eighty-five fathom level is from three to four feet big, producing silver lead ores; and from the very favourable indications at present, I hope shortly to report an improvement. We have sampled to-day a parcel of silver lead ores, computed thirty-seven tons (21 cwt.). MARK JAMES.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

Sept. 18.—Buckingham's Diagonal shaft is now down about five fathoms four feet under the thirty fathom level; no alteration in sinking upon the lode since our last report. Thirty Fathom Level East.—At this time the lode is small, but we expect there is part of it standing to the north, which we shall prove this week. Thirty Fathom Level (west of Hodge's cross-course).—The lode in this end is from twelve to fifteen inches wide, composed of fluor spar, peach, and stones of yellow ore. In the past week our tributers have been engaged dressing their ores for sampling, and we have given notice to the samplers for to-morrow-week, so that we shall be in the ticketing on the 12th of next month. Wilkinson's Engine-Shaft.—The ground is speedy for sinking; the lode about two feet wide, composed of gossan and spar, producing specimens of grey and black ores. Driving west, on Morcom's lode, its appearance is similar to our last report. M. WILLIAMS.

BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY.

Twelve Fathom Level.—The middle lode, in the stopes, is much the same in size, with a little improvement in quality. The ground in cross cut, from Osborne's, is much the same as last. Twenty-two Fathom Level.—The ground on the caunter is favourable; the lode is about twelve inches big, producing tiny work. The ground in Fagan's east is hard; the lode is from three to four feet big, and tiny. The ground in Fagan's west is favourable; the lode is from eighteen to twenty inches big, carrying tin. Thirty-two Fathom Level.—We are carrying about four or five feet of the Glow-hill lode in the end, and are producing rather better work than we expected. The ground in the cross-cut is very favourable. I think we are near the lode set at 21. per fathom. JOHN BRAY.

HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 18.—I have the satisfaction of informing you that the sumpmen have made all necessary preparations, and have commenced sinking the engine-shaft. The lode in the eighty-fathom level west is much improved in size and quality; it is three feet and a half wide—will produce ten tons of good ore per fathom. The lode in the west rise, in the back of the eighty fathom level, is from two to two feet and a half wide—will produce one ton and a half of ore per fathom. We have no alteration in the rise in the back of the western stopes, the men being employed in holiing the eastern rise to the sixty-two fathom level. The men that were engaged in this work are employed in sinking the sump-shaft. We have holed the east rise to the sixty-two fathom level; the men will complete these bargains by Wednesday next, when we shall put in a footway; from the sixty-two to the eighty fathom level is eight inches wide, composed of quartz and muddle, with a little ore. The seventy-two fathom level west; we have intersected a cross-course in this end, which has disordered the lode at present. The lode in the twenty fathom level east is one foot and a half wide, chiefly muddle and caple, with a small quantity of ore. The sample at Cothel-quay, on Friday last, the 15th inst., was 112 tons 5 cwt. 3 qrs. of copper ore, very good quality. The sampler could not attend on the 4th, as anticipated, and as mentioned in my report of the 21st ult. I have much pleasure of informing you that, from the present prospects in the different parts of this mine, we shall sample on the 16th of October, 120 tons of ore. S. SECORRE.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

The engine-shaft continues to go down towards the forty fathom level without any material alteration, and by the end of this month we may expect to be deep enough for the junction. The twenty fathom, on the north lode from Williams's, is much improved. Shauger continues to look well. The twenty fathom level west, on the south lode, is much improved since my last. The twenty fathom level west, on the north lode, is four feet wide, all saving work—one foot of which is clean, and fit to put to pile from the busking mill. These levels east are both into a cross-course; I have taken the men out, and put them to sink a winze from adit for air, and prove the lode over and under the junction. We have likewise begun to sink the shaft under the thirty fathom level, in which the lode possesses more ore than from any part in the level above. The thirty end is also greatly improved, and has drained the water from the twenty—the east end at this level is not driving yet. In Christie shaft the lode is large, producing ore and muddle in a caple—this part, I do not hesitate to say, deserves your notice. The North Downs adventures to the east, have a very fine lode, and I understand are about to put up an engine immediately. Our tributers, seventeen in number, are working well and getting wages, particularly the 4s. men, who have this day drawn 60l. worth of ore (broken this month). We are preparing to sample on Tuesday, about 300l. worth of ore. W. SINCOCK.

ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 16.—Our prospects at Wheal Leeds continue as favourable as when I last wrote, and I do not know that I have anything to report on a state of a mine which is gradually developing itself, perhaps slowly to appearances, but in a satisfactory manner. The fifty and sixty fathom levels east continue as productive as ever. The fifty west continues without improvement but kindly; and the only alteration I can notice is an improvement in the sixty west, which is assuming its former size and productiveness, after having been partially disordered by a flaccan. The lode has not been taken down in the shaft, as it will not be prudent to do so until we first get in bearers, cisterns, pistons, all in regular order. The lode is only partially, as yet, in one part of the shaft; it appears to be about a foot big—then it would be wrong to meddle with the ground till all is secured, and it can be done with safety. I beg to remark, that the pitch at the back of the fifty, offered and refused at the price of 7s. 6d. has been taken by four men on our terms. The tributers are working as usual. C. N. BEATER.

TREVORUS MINES.

The mine is looking as well as we can wish, short of large produce, which there is every indication of our soon having, with a comparatively small expenditure. By perseverance, we have succeeded in pushing our shaft down to the twenty fathom, from which we have driven a cross-cut into the lode, which we found very favourable; and since we have driven, every fathom has improved. The copper and lead ores are now nearly together (a horse of killas between them); both lodes are very promising and large. Our ten fathom level is driving, and in about thirty fathoms will come under this run of ore ground. We are now beginning to open upon the lodes, and shall soon have some more productive places. Ten fathoms more sinking, with the levels we are now opening, will enable us to raise much ore. Should the course of ore gone under the adit do what we have every reason to expect it will at the ten fathom level, we shall very soon have a paying mine. Our twenty fathom level is very kindly, and will very soon be forth to the ore ground. Taken altogether, we have an uncommonly promising mine; and four or five months vigorous working, will convince you of our having a good one. To the casual observer, the mines never appeared so well as now; we have some ground open, and the lodes cut at two fresh levels, getting into ore ground. I have no hesitation in affirming, that I am justified in recommending all those who can, to largely increase their shares. There is no mine, under similar circumstances, looking better. GEORGE ABBOTT.

EAST WHEAL STRAWBERRY MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 18.—I beg to inform you that the lode in the shaft, at Orchard, is rather improved in size, but continues much the same for tin. The lode in the twenty-four fathom level is about three feet wide, saving work, but not of a rich quality, and the ground is become more favourable for driving. In the sixteen fathom level the lode is much as last reported, rather poor. The tributers still continue working very satisfactorily, and are bringing to grass a quantity of tin stuff. F. EVANS.

UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 19.—Eastern Diagonal Shaft.—During the past week we have been preparing this shaft to draw the work. Twenty-five Fathom Level.—Lode three feet six inches wide, with ore throughout, but coarse in quality. Adit Level (East United Hills).—Can report no alteration at this level. Adit Level.—Lode in this winze about the same size as reported last week, but coarse in quality. Ten Fathom Level.—In driving east at this level, the lode is three feet six inches wide, two feet good for ore. Twenty Fathom Level.—Lode in this winze is three feet wide, good stones of ore. Twenty-one Fathom Level.—No alteration in this cross-cut. Twenty-seven Fathom Level.—The lode at this level is two feet wide, one foot producing ore, of a good quality. Thirty Fathom Level.—The lode at this level still continues good for ore. Thirty-six Fathom Level.—The lode at this level, going east, is six feet wide, one foot on the north part producing some good stones of ore. C. PENROSE.

BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 20.—Having written you so fully on Saturday last, and no change having taken place in any part of the mine, I have no report to give. JAMES STEPHENS.

CORNUBIAN MINE.

Sept. 16.—In forwarding you the report of this mine to-day, I beg to observe, that our sixteen fathom level cross-cut is under the new engine-shaft, and we are about to rise against the engine-shaft. The water is sinking in the shaft, and we expect that in rising up about two fathoms, that we shall unwater the shaft. The sixteen fathom level, east of Bowden's shaft, we have had a kindly lode this week, but the end is poor at present. Sixteen fathom level, west caunter, is still looking very kindly. Eight fathom level, on east caunter, on the north part, where we were driving, we have cut the west caunter as we expected, and have commenced driving on it, and it is a very kindly lode. It has been our setting day to-day; several of our pitches are not looking as well as they have been, but we have set them all again, and the highest price (save two) is 80s. per ton. There is now dressed and weighed twenty tons, which is put to the sixty-three tons, which makes eighty-three sampled ready for sale; and there is about twenty-six tons undressed. JOHN BORLASE.

FOREIGN MINES.

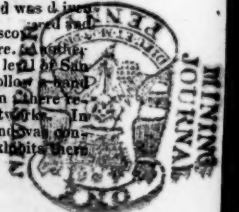
REAL DEL MONTE MINING COMPANY.

July 21.—Mineral del Monte.—Since I last wrote to you, the sinking Dolores Diagonal shaft has gone on much the same, from three-quarters to one varas weekly, and every appearance of the ground continuing favourable; as soon as it reaches the proper depth for a new level, say twenty-six varas, we shall commence to drive west; at present it is about twenty-four varas below the San Juan, or 164 vara level. In the San Juan, or 164 vara level, driving west of Diagonal shaft, the ground continues much the same, and water bursting from every part of the end; within the last few weeks the level is turned a little more to the south, we are now under the winze above end; as the ground generally dips west, there may still be a few varas more to drive to arrive under that point; although we have gone through the ground for about twenty-five varas, a little water still continues to flow over the working below the Jubileo level. The cross-cut driving south of San Juan, at forty varas west of shaft, was suspended on the 19th instant, what has been driven is all through veins. A new cross-cut, north of San Juan, was commenced on the 19th instant, at fifty-four varas west of shaft, to cut through the vein; we have begun it where there is some good ore. A new level, at ninety-five varas under the adit, was commenced driving east of Dolores Diagonal shaft on the 26th of June—the vein appears very promising; a little ore has been taken out of this place, which produced per assay, first quality, 116 marcs, 7½ oz., and the second quality, 25 marcs, 6 oz. per monton. The 197 vara upper level, driving east of Dolores shaft, was communicated on the 13th instant, to the level driven west of rise at 189 varas east of Dolores shaft; we are now clearing and securing east of rise, since the communication timber men have been employed putting in air pipes, timber, &c., in adit to reach the San Ramon shaft. The Jubileo, or 116 vara level, west of old sump winze, was suspended on the 17th of June, and a new winze was commenced sinking below the level to communicate with the Esperanza, or 137 vara level, east of San Cayetano shaft. As soon as the communication is made, we shall prepare to bring the water from the Diagonal shaft through the Jubileo to San Cayetano, as the Dolores engine is nearly to the extent of her power, and by taking off the eight-inch plunger, and ten-inch drawing lift, which are now from the 116 to the 78 vara level, the engine will be greatly relieved. The Esperanza, or 137 vara level, driving east of the San Cayetano shaft, is in a large quartz vein, but poor. The cross-cut driving south of San Pedro level, forty-five varas east of Santa Teresa shaft, was resumed in the beginning of June; we have here met with a large lode, but as yet have not cut through it; there are a few spots of azogue ore, but not rich. The driving east of San Felipe winze, under the San Miguel level, was resumed on the 8th of July; there is some good azogue, with a little smelting ore in this place. A new level, about 194 varas under the adit was commenced driving south of Terreros shaft on the 28th of June. The driving has got on very well, as the sumpmen have been working very regularly since the new twelve inch lift has been put in; as soon as it reaches about six varas south, we shall resume sinking the shaft for bearers, cistern, &c., below the level. La Cruz, or 168 vara level, driving east of Terreros shaft, was communicated on the 11th of July, to the level driven west of San Guillermo winze; the tubwork men are now employed stopping the bottom of the level towards San Guillermo winze, where the vein is large, with a good azogue and some smelting ore. In the La Cruz, driving west of Terreros, the ground is not so favourable, there is a small branch of azogue ore towards the bottom of the end. The ground in San José rise, above La Cruz level, at eighty varas west of Terreros shaft, on the south part, is very soft and wet; we have not got the north part of the veins; there is some good smelting and azogue in the rise. San Joaquin winze, sinking below the San Miguel, or 142 vara level, forty-two and a half varas west of Terreros, was suspended on the 8th instant, to drive south through the vein, where there is some azogue and smelting ore, but hard ground; as soon as it reaches the south part the sinking below will be resumed. In San Fernando winze, sinking below the San Miguel, west of San Joaquin, there is some azogue ore. The San Miguel, or 142 vara level, driving west of Terreros shaft, is in favourable ground, and large vein, with spots of azogue ore. The Esperanza level, driving north of end towards the cross-cuts from Guadalupe shaft, was communicated on the 17th instant. A cross-cut which was formerly driven south six varas at the Esperanza level, twenty-eight varas east of Terreros shaft, to cut the Tapona vein, was resumed on the 17th instant; it appears by the dialling, that we have from eight to ten varas more to cut the vein; the ground in this place is favourable. The clearing and securing Guadalupe shaft below the adit has gone on very well; on the 18th instant we made a hole to come from the Asuncion level through the shaft; there is now firm ground to be seen in the west end of shaft for six feet of the north wall, and on the south side there is ground also, but not firm. I hope by the time we reach the bottom of the level we shall have a firm shaft. Masons are now preparing stone to build it up with masonry. In the adit, clearing and securing west of Guadalupe shaft, we have met with a firm level for about twelve varas, at the end of which it is all full, and water coming from the back of the level. The adit driving north of the Biscaina, on the Santa Ynez vein, continues much the same as for some time past. The prospect with respect to raising ore is now very favourable, as a great many barrateros can be employed in the bottom of San Miguel, east and west of San Diego winze, and in the back of La Cruz level, from Terreros shaft to San Diego winze. In the branch mines there is nothing deserving particular notice, except the communication of San Pedro shaft at Acosta, with the rise above the adit; the tubwork men are now employed in stopping down the corners of the rise towards the adit.

In reference to the estimate for July month, sent per last packet, I have the pleasure to state, that the silver produce will probably be fifty-two bars for that month instead of forty-eight bars. I beg to hand you the following estimate of the costs and returns for August month, 1837, comprising four weeks:—costs, \$45,280; returns (forty-four bars), \$54,120—profit, \$8,840. The rainy season is set in rather severely, so that it will be impossible without much inconvenience and risk, to send our wagons to Vera Cruz for some time; it is probable, that they may be able to start about the beginning of October, and take down July, August, and September months' produce, which, I hope, will be from 140 to 150 bars. If, however, a conducta should go down from Mexico before that time, we shall of course avail ourselves of it to send as many bars as possible. I am glad to be able to state, that the privilege granted to the company by the Congress, to export silver, has at last been arranged by the government in a manner which, if not so favourable as was first expected, evinces at least a desire to place the company upon the same footing as others in similar circumstances. The subject appears in Bando or proclamation issued by the government, the 30th ult., containing a decree of the Congress, prohibiting the export of silver and gold generally, but excepting from the operation of the law certain ports on the north-west coast, on the ground of their not having the means of coinage, and subjecting them to the payment of ten or twenty per cent. as export duty. The same proclamation expresses, that an equal rate of duty shall be paid for the silver to be exported by this company, in virtue of the Act of Congress passed in their favour, the 6th of June, 1836, although the duty is higher than was expected. This privilege to export silver may occasionally be advantageous, especially when the exchange is low, and when the property without a great sacrifice cannot be disposed of in any other way. The Court remarked, that the "expenditure has increased, until it has attained the large amount of which the directors had formerly reason to complain." If it has so increased, I hope I have satisfactorily explained in previous dispatches the cause thereof; and I beg to submit to the Court, that there is this obvious distinction in the two cases, that, whereas, the costs formerly were incurred chiefly upon dead works, when there was but little produce and no immediate prospect of any increase; in the present case, they are produced by the raising and reduction of ores, necessary works to preserve the mines, the increase of stores, and what is of most importance, the creation of hacienda power. The procuring of this power could not but be attended with considerable expense, the burden of which we had to sustain, while we have scarcely yet profited by it. The San Miguel new furnaces are the only works of this kind, by which we have yet realised any advantage. I am glad to say, however, that the eight new Regla arrastres and the ten ones at Sanchez, are just put into operation, but as the patio process will probably be retarded by the rains, we cannot expect to profit much from these works for the next two months. In the last quarter of the year, however, a considerable increase of produce may be expected, if as is probable, the ley of the ores continues as at present; but the resources of the company cannot be well made to appear to the extent of which they are capable until the blast machinery be erected, when we shall be relieved from the cost of the work, and be enabled to profit by its use; and when about the same time, we may hope also to be relieved from the cost of several works at the mines, which now bears heavily upon us. If difficulties have arisen, I greatly regret them; it is satisfactory, however, to be assured, that they will only be of short duration, and that they have been caused only by the efforts necessary to place the concern upon a sound and safe footing.

BOLANOS MINING COMPANY.

Veta Grande Report for June.—In Gallegas, the communication was effected between the end of San Francisco and the winze of Remedios, so that we have now two very secure footways in the vicinity of the workings. Near the winze of Guia, there is a cross-cut to the south, which has cut a vein eight varas distant from the level of San Francisco, and an end was driven on the same end of Guia to the west, and very good fruits discovered. A new working winze (No. 2, of San Luis), was commenced in the left of San Francisco, to inspect the ground in that direction, and also to follow a good ore which presented itself in the hanging wall of the vein there remains nothing further of importance to state relating to the tubwork. In the winze of Remedios, in the same level of San Francisco, an end was continued to the west, on the higher vein Veta del Alto; the vein exhibits there



a width of three varas, with some appearance of silver ore; should the vein improve, there is a considerable space of virgin ground in this direction which might then be inspected. The extraction of ore was 8798 carags; I trust this present month to obtain a better extraction, and expect the smelting ore will also be more profitable. The shaft of Almaden is not yet cleared to the bottom, the bad air was a great impediment to the work and the occasion of the little progress made; during the month eighteen varas were done. The winze of the level proceeds on the Veta Blanquilla in perfect "borra" unproductive state; the air is so bad that it will be necessary soon to obtain the communication with the shaft if this work be continued. The expenses of the mine were \$1819 4. 6. At the beginning of the month four malacates were employed in the drainage at Tiro Gral, but from the second week, only three and a half, afterwards with three, and ultimately with two and a half; the water rose very little, which may be attributed to the comparative dryness for this time of year.

ANGLO-MEXICAN MINING COMPANY.

Guanajuato, July 12.—I have sincere pleasure in being able to inform you that yesterday, we succeeded in stopping up the *presa* in the canon of San Juan, which has been effected by means of wooden plugs, and not without some personal risk to the people employed, in consequence of the foul air and quantity of water still in the canon; when the place is more accessible, which I expect will be in a day or two, the aperture, which has retained its original dimensions, will then be effectually and permanently secured by cement and masonry.

July 21.—*San Lorenzo.*—The works of speculation in this mine are going on steadily towards the point where we look for success. In the cross-cut of San Juan, from the bottom of the shaft, Captain Morcom expects to cut the Cuerpo Baxo in about five varas further, the Cuerpo Medio in about fifteen, and the Cuerpo Alto in about twenty-five varas. In the level of Santa Gertrudes, there are about thirty-seven varas distance between the frente and the old shaft of San Juan, belonging to the mine of San Nicolas de Taguaitape—this level has lately given very encouraging appearances, although the last report from thence is not quite so favourable. The buscones sales have not turned out quite so well as I had expected they would do, chiefly owing to the very dirty state in which the ore has been exposed by them for sale. In order to remedy this in future, no buscone is allowed to descend the mine except under the condition that he carries his ore to the shaft at his own cost; hitherto, the expense has been defrayed by the mine, and advantage has thus been taken by the buscones to extract any thing having the appearance of ore; but now, that the charge will fall upon themselves, they will no doubt be more careful, and better and cleaner ore will be offered for sale, although, perhaps, less in quantity. Some only of the buscones have submitted to these conditions, others refuse to comply, and therefore remain idle.

Asuncion.—The cross-cut of San Jorge, from the Santa Ursula shaft, to the frente of the adit level of San Nicolas, requires about sixty-three varas more to be driven to reach the Cuerpo Baxo, but we reasonably hope to meet with hilos of ore in driving through the extent of ground. The works carrying on in both these veins are, however, professedly dead works, requiring a certain time and outlay before reaching the points, the attainment of which has been the object of undertaking them. Those in San Lorenzo, will still require about twelve weeks more for their completion, and about twenty weeks more may be required for the Asuncion cross-cut; at or about the expiration of these respective periods, we ought to ascertain the success or otherwise of our speculations, and I anxiously hope the result may be such as to reward the patience and expense which may have been bestowed upon them.

Sirena.—Every means has been adopted to reduce the expenses of this mine to the lowest limit, until such time as it may rally again; the drainage has been suspended, because the water does not rise very rapidly, and it can be lowered again if necessary; some three or four months hence, when fodder will be cheaper, and consequently at less expense than would now be required to keep it at its present level. The weekly comparison of cost and produce is as follows:—

Week ending June 17, memoria \$1095 6 4, mine share of sale \$900 3; ditto ending June 24, \$779 2 3, ditto \$555 5; ditto ending June 30, \$859 7 6, ditto \$771 1; ditto ending July 8, \$608 3 0, ditto \$767 6 6; ditto ending July 15, \$721 6 1, ditto \$1194 2.

The general appearances of the mine are, I think, on the improving side. Some new campos have been opened out, which promise tolerably well, and we have one work on hacienda account in the north-west part of the Amparo workings, which is now profitable and gives hopes of continuance, so that it is very probable next month's comparison of cost with produce will be more favourable. The cross-cut from the San Eduardo shaft, has advanced about fifteen varas, leaving about twenty-four more to drive before effecting the communication with the workings of Los Reyes.

Tepeyac.—The level of San José has been driven by the company up to Saturday last 132 varas, and is now reaching a point where Captain Morcom thinks we ought to find ore, but whether we do or not, he is of opinion, that the level should be driven some forty or fifty varas further, and also one or two cross-cuts opened from it, so as to examine the other cuerpos of the lode before abandoning the speculation.

Valenciana Drainage.—The masons have not yet completed their work at the *presa*, but they effectually cut off the water so long since as Friday last, so that I no longer apprehend danger or mischief from the plugs giving way, by which the hole was in the first instance temporarily stopped up. With a view to regularity in my advices, I transcribe the weekly reports of the fall of water in the shaft as usual.

In the week ending June 24, it was 60½ inches; week ending July 1, 46½ ditto; ditto 8th, 41½ ditto; ditto 15th, 59½ ditto.

MINAS GERAES MINING COMPANY.

Morro das Almas, July 4.—*Mine.*—Our mine operations since I last addressed you were principally confined to extracting stuff from the northern part of the former workings, consisting chiefly of attle fallen down from the old stalls when the mine was under water, and from stopping on the south part of the new engine sump. I have much pleasure in reporting to you, that the engine is now working since Saturday last, when we were able to remove the blacks from the hand-pumps and apply them to more profitable purposes. Sinking will now immediately commence in order to prepare a series of stopes north and south of the engine, and to place an adequate working force out of the number relieved from the pumping.

Stamps.—Sixteen heads have been working since my last advices; up to the 30th of last month seven entire heads only, owing to the creation of new launders to carry the water from the engine to the stamps. We have been chiefly stamping the attle extracted from the northern part of the former workings, jointly with some of the ore from the southern stopes at the engine sump. Produce 2 lb. 2 oz. 11 dwts. 2 grs.—total, 13 lbs. 3 dwts. 15 grs.

June 20 and 21.—*Diary.*—The stamps have been kept idle during these two days on account of placing the new launders, which carry the water from the engine-wheel to the stamps; our mine operations continue as before; we are hauling stuff from the fourth winze, in order to clear the northern part of the bottom of the mine, where a considerable quantity of attle had fallen down from the old stalls during the time the mine was under water. Since this attle, which is poor, must be removed from the bottom, in order to carry on our stopes, we submit it to the stamps, as sometimes good pieces of ore are intermixed.

June 22.—The launders have all been fixed to-day, and the stamps recommenced working; we have this day placed to the lowest pumps for the new engine the apparatus of the stuffing-box.

June 23.—Placed the rest of the lifting pumps, and have also altered my former intention of substituting chain for rods, and we are going to put in all the rods at once, as this will save us a good deal of labour in adjusting such and fixing the chain and ultimately from removing it again, when the rods or rather the iron works for them are finished, in doing so, we shall only delay the working of the engine for a day or two.

June 24.—Our mine operations are going on regularly, likewise our work with the engine.

June 26.—We are joining the wanting number of rods, which for the present will only move upon fixed timber, and in the course of its operation we intend placing in the necessary friction, pallies and carriers. The stamps are working day and night, but chiefly on the attle raised from the bottom of the fourth winze.

June 28.—With the engine we are proceeding well, and in a couple of days I expect to see it working.

June 29 and 30.—I expected to see the engine working on the last day of the month, but find that we must postpone this desired event till to-morrow, on account of the iron piston rod not having been got ready in time. Our produce during the last whole five days and four half days, was 2 lb. 2 oz. 11 dwts. 2 grs. The stuff was chiefly attle and part of the sou horn stopes.

July 1.—We have at last put the engine in motion this afternoon, and in the evening removed the blacks from the hand-pump; the rods about 100 fathoms in length, move for the present upon fixed pieces of timber, which of course causes a considerable friction, but the wheel is powerful enough to overcome this, and in the meantime we are putting up the friction pallies and carriers during its operation.

July 3.—The engine has been working well since Saturday, but I find that we must apply a different stuffing-box in order to prevent air getting into the apparatus. Since we have not sufficient water in the sump to supply the engine, which is too powerful for the present depth of the mine, and until we have sunk a spacious sump to collect a larger quantity of water, air is liable to be drawn in when the water is in fork.

July 4.—We are preparing a different stuffing-box, which we intend exchanging with the one now working in the course of this day or to-morrow.

J. C. HOCHBERG.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Guanajuato, July 21.—*Mine of Rayas.*—The favourable improvement in the workings, noticed in my letter of the 7th instant, continues unvaried, and judging from appearances, is likely to remain steady. On the other hand, no amendment is visible in the general character of the productive points of San Cayetano, though individually, the south-east end continues promising as respects the future. The general produce of the last four weeks, ending the 15th instant, shows an important increase, as compared with that of the preceding five—during the former it has averaged 1000 carags of picked ore per week, while in the latter, it did not exceed 650 carags, and of less value; and the same observation is applicable to the amount of sales of ores in joint account with the buscones, the last four having produced \$43,124 and giving a weekly average of \$10,781—whereas the former five, gave the ratio of \$7363. The profit arising from both channels, I estimate to be about \$7000 weekly, but it is the result of calculations which may, or not be borne out, by ultimate facts, and therefore should be treated with circumspection and caution. Independent of their immediate wants, I am now stocking the Haciendas of Barrera, and San Matias, with ore to meet any deficiency of production hereafter, rather than dispose of the ordinary class by sale as formerly resorted to in all cases of accumulating surplus at the mine. The increased value given to forage, especially, by the causes mentioned in my letter of the 7th instant, has enabled me to obtain the consent of the owners of Rayas to increase proportionally, the price on the reduction of its ore, from \$27 to \$28 per monton, to commence from the 1st instant.

J. N. SHOOLBRED.

Report on the state of the workings of the Mine of Rayas.

La Purisima, July 20.—*Santa Victoria.*—The working in the original pit of this name has been resumed, since it has been observed that the point most advanced to the south-east of San Hermion is running above this pit, and consequently there is not much apprehension of water being met with in its immediate direction—some bunches of fine ore are contained in the working. The produce from the pit of Remedios varies very little—the front to the south-east of this pit, has been communicated with that of San Porfirio, and as the ores prove to be of better class in the very point of communication than towards the south-east side of the pit of San Porfirio, it is proposed to carry on the working of the pit upon this part of the lode, and at the same time to open a front to the south-east of San Porfirio, where there are some good threads of ore. The extraction from the front to south-east last opened, has been very abundant; the body of ores being worked upon is from five to six varas in breadth, composed of bands of rich ore, with common class filling the intermediate spaces. A pit has been commenced on the same body (the continuation of the pit of San Rafael), which was communicated with this front. The two fronts opened to the south-east of San Rafael, are advancing on ores of a very fair class, but not very abundant, the upper (Santiago) containing less than the lower. In the pit of Santa Irene, the body of ore is rather variable, some days the rich threads are rather plentiful amongst the common classes, and others, they almost disappear; nevertheless, the extraction from this working is considerable, and a front to the south-east has been commenced on ore little inferior to those of the pit.

San Hermion.—The pit advances slowly on the rich threads, and scarcely any ore of the common classes is met with; for the sake of ventilation, a small communication has been opened with San Matias. In the pit of Santa Rita, the body of ore has become broader, but the quantity of the richer classes has somewhat diminished. The front to the south-east contains a small portion of ordinary ore. On the north-west side of the pit of San Matias, a falling off of the produce, both as regards quantity and quality, has taken place; but from the centre to the south-east, a broad body of ore of rich quality is being followed up. The front to the south-east (Santos Varones) has reached a band of ore of a superior quality, amongst the common classes; and a pit has been opened, which produces an abundance of ore. Forty-three pair of barmen have been employed in La Purisima by day, and thirty-eight by night; now increased to forty-seven by day, and forty-two by night. The weekly produce of ore in the rough state, has averaged 1600 carags, which, when picked, have yielded 320 carags of azogues of seventeen mares per monton in the patio, besides more than two mares plata de ley in the arrastres, fifty-seven carags tierras de mortero, and 408 carags tierras de labor, together of six mares per monton in the patio, and one marc plata de ley in the arrastres.

San Cayetano.—The ores in the pits of La Luz, San Gonsalo, and the second of Jesus, having become so very scarce and ordinary, as not to meet the expenses of extraction; these three workings have been suspended. In the third and fourth pits of Jesus, a few barmen are employed in throwing down a small quantity of common classes of ore, whilst the majority of the workmen are placed in the pit and front of San Feliciano, in which there is rather a considerable quantity of ore in small bunches and threads, but its quality is not very good. Twenty-nine pair of barmen have been employed in San Cayetano by day, and as many by night; now reduced to twenty-five.

San Pio.—The produce from this working has decreased during the last ten days, the band of good ore that had presented itself in the roof, has nearly disappeared, and the pit of San Acasio has been communicated with the working of La Cruz. Eight pair of barmen have been employed by day, and seven by night. The weekly produce of ore in the rough state, from San Cayetano and San Pio, has averaged 1325 carags, which, when picked, have yielded 202 carags of azogues, and fourteen carags of tierras de mortero, together of eight mares per monton in the patio, and more than one marc plata de ley in the arrastres.

San Miguel.—A small quantity of ordinary ore is occasionally met with, both in the cross-cut and front. For the sake of advancing more rapidly in the cross-cut (which will ere long communicate with the front, and afford ventilation to both points), it is at present being driven at *Destajo* at \$50 per vara, and 3:30 varas have been driven in two weeks. In following up the old working met with to the south-east of Dios-te-guie, nothing of immediate importance has occurred. The working has the appearance of a pit, and is being followed up accordingly. The plata de ley produces from the assay of the ores from Dios-te-guie, proves to be remarkably rich in gold.

There have been four sales of ores extracted by the buscones, amounting in all to \$43,124 2, of which one-half, \$21,562 1, belongs to the mine—and ores to the amount of \$52 have been sold on account of the mine.

Ores sent to the haciendas:—San Matias, 941 carags; Barrera 2366 ditto—total 3307 carags. Ores on hand in the mine:—Picked 1455 carags; unpicked 2880 ditto—total 4335 carags.

G. R. GLENNIE.

Statement showing the outlay and receipts in respect of the mine of Rayas, from the 29th October 1836, to the week ending July 1st, 1837, and the value of ores on hand.

Total outlay of the mine to July 1, 1837	\$315,885 7 7
Total receipts during the same period	313,673 5 0—\$ 2212 2 7
Value of Ores at the haciendas belonging to the mine:—	
Hacienda of San Matias	\$30,102
Hacienda of Barrera	45,506
Mine of Rayas	11,555—\$87,163 0 0

Surplus.....\$64,950 5 1

J. N. SHOOLBRED, Man.

From Messrs. Henry Erdmann and Co., of Tampico.

July 31.—By order of James N. Shoolbred, Esq., manager of the United Mexican Mining Association at Guanajuato, we have the pleasure to hand you a bill of lading for four bags, containing 10,866 dollars, shipped on board her Britannic Majesty's packet *Skyllark*, for Falmouth.

COLOMBIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

PAMPONA DISTRICT.—La Baja, May 29.—*Mines.*—Enclosed you have Captain Patten's report of the present state of these, to which I have nothing to add.

Prospects.—Although I have no very great predilection for making estimates of profits, yet, as I think it may be interesting to you to know our ideas upon the subject, I have made one for the present year 1837, which is as follows:—

Produce.—Silver and gold on hand, value \$8000; ditto to 31st December, proximo, say \$6000; export to England, February, \$12,000; ditto June, \$14,000; ditto September, \$12,000; ditto December, \$10,000—total, \$62,000.

Cost.—Twelve months carriage of ore, stores, and quicksilver in Honda, \$27,460—profit, \$34,540. And I have very great hopes that the estimate of produce will prove to have been underrated.

Captain Patten's Report.

La Baja, May 22.—*Copper Lode.*—We have since my last been employed in clearing this mine, and securing the ground; there is a great deal of lode left standing, but none so rich as has been reported by the old men; we have not got to the bottom of their workings as yet, but have hung a winze to enable us to get down through the old deads, which are still lying on the bottom and at the ends; we want to see this clear, as there is every reason to expect that the lode was richest in this part, as the ground left standing could have been very easily taken away.

Santa Catalina.—*Wills' End.*—This is chiefly quartz, with three or four small blende branches at some distance from each other, with small rugs in them—this end is not rich, but will, I think, pay the driving or more.

Backs, behind Wills' End.—The lode in the upper part of the rise still holds, but not so good as it was lower down; we are still rising on it, in order to make stopes on the east side where the lode is still very good; four men have been employed here, and four in stopping the east part of the backs. I intend to measure them in the beginning of next month, from which I expect to have a very good sampling; I should have sent you this much sooner, but had not time to weigh, sample, and assay the ore before, as I was employed in putting in the new tram-road, in order that the ore now breaking might be brought out, as the old one was in so bad a state, that it was impossible to use it any longer.

Eighteen Fathom Level.—The ground now is somewhat better, but it is still wet. We have cut a small branch of blende more in this end, since that last mentioned, which will, I think, give ten cwt. p.r. fathom. I assayed a picked stone, which gave 132 ounces of silver and two and a half ounces of gold per ton, it will cost from \$30 to \$40 per fathom to drive on it, and about \$20 per fathom to stop the backs; as we had not tools to put a party of men here to drive directly, it will be rather inconvenient to put them there now, or when the tools do arrive, as the pipes for the end are gone beyond it, and in shooting they would be broken to pieces, but when we have cut the lode and have got air by other means, I should like to try a few fathoms on it, and as it would most likely join the other small branch, which would undoubtedly improve it.

Thirty Fathom Level.—We have had whole ground here for some time, and have driven four or five fathoms on the lode; it is but poor in this place, being disordered by a slide of ground, but I expect soon to be raising ore from this place.

East Cross-cut.—We have driven thirteen fathoms one foot eleven inches, but as the lode we had over was scarcely to be seen here, and as it is several fathoms nearer than I expected to have had Santa Catalina lode, I have continued driving; the ground is fair.

West Cross-cut.—The lode may be said to be kindly, but it is not rich. We have put two men more in this end.

Old Santa Catalina.—When tools arrive and dry weather sets in, we shall most likely sink the winze through to the eighteen fathom level, in order to beat away the stopes at each end of it.

Reduction Officer's Report for April.

SUPIA DISTRICT.—The proceedings of the past month have produced four ingots, which weigh together 47 lbs. 4 oz. 15 dwts., and which contain by my assays of fine gold 30 lbs. 4 oz. 18 dwts.; and of fine silver 15 lbs. 11 oz. 4 dwts.—the total loss in the whole treatment appears at 47.73.

Reduction Officer's Report for May.

The returns for May are four ingots, which weigh together 45 lbs. 3 oz. 15 dwts., and which contain by my assay of fine gold 26 lbs. 3 oz. 4 dwts., and of fine silver 16 lbs. 1 oz. 1 dwt.—the total loss in the whole treatment appears at 51.12; Mercury consumed amounts to 4194 oz. Troy, 7.28 parts=285 lbs. Avoidrupois. Fine gold recovered per stamphead 11 oz. 2 dwt. 11 grs.; ditto per ton of rough ore 7 dwt. 14 grs.; concentration prior to amalgamation 1.37 to 100.

From Mr. Williamson's Minutes, June 13.

Mine Department.—I am pleased to be able to state that the lode in Rodmer's rise, about five fathoms above the ninety fathom level has considerably improved; and in the ninety fathom level east, there is also an improved appearance in the character of the lode.

Candado Deep Adit.—The lode is nearly five feet big, and as the ores are accumulating at the mouth of this level, we have set about making some improvement in the road, which will be completed in a few days.

R. F. JONES.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—QUARTERLY AVERAGE OF THE WEEKLY LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, FROM JUNE 27 TO SEPT. 19, INCLUSIVE:—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation	£18,514,000	Securities	£26,605,000
Deposits	11,093,000	Bullion	6,303,000
	£29,607,000		£32,908,000

THE EXPORTATION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.—The exportation of gold and silver coin from the port of London to foreign ports during the past week, ending the 19th instant, is as under:—Gold coin to South Australia, 6400z; ditto Rotterdam, 8340z; ditto Mauritius, 67500z; silver ditto to South Australia, 6400z; ditto Rotterdam, 11,6000z.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, September 19.

INSOLVENTS.

Joseph Nash, Nicholl's-row, Church-street, Shore-ditch, and Back Church-lane, Commercial-road, iron-merchant. [Allen & Nicol, Queen-st., Cheap-side.

Angus Macleod, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, commission-agent. James Thomas Jackson, Leadenhall-street, licensed victualler.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Brace, Willow-walk, Bermondsey, tanner. [Allen & Nicol, Queen-st., Cheap-side. T. Cave, Jan., and J. C. Burton, Nottingham, lace-manufacturers. [Yallop, Basinghall-street.

J. Appleby, Leeds, corn merchant. [Makinson and Sanders, Middle Temple. J. Leake, Shrewsbury, coach builder. [Blackstock and Co., Temple.

J. Peckmore, Birmingham, baker. [Chaplin, Gray's-inn-square. W. J. P. Jackson, Kidderminster, baker. [Michael, Red Lion-square.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 12, T. Martin, Pavement, Moordrills, victualler—Oct. 12, S. Symonds, Ba singhall-street, Blackwell-hall-factor—Oct. 10, J. E. Tezzer, Milk-street, Cheap-side, wholesale broker—Oct. 12, S. Pott, Edmonton, glass dealer—Oct. 12, J. Webb, High-street, Southwark, linen-draper—Oct. 12, J. Arthur, Colyton, Devonshire, paper-manufacturer—Oct. 11, C. Him, Salisbury-square, hotel keeper—Oct. 11, D. Baker, Queen-street, Cheap-side, grocer—Oct. 11, J. Taylor, Holborn, carpet dealer—Oct. 14, S. H. Slack, Ardwick, Lancashire, surgeon—Jan. 4, T. B. Milnes and R. Cowen, Nottingham, ironfounders—Nov. 29, F. Foot, Nottingham, tanning manufacturer—Oct. 13, R. Long, Birmingham, victualler—Oct. 26, J. Cropper, Nottingham, bobbin maker—Oct. 12, J. T. J., and J. G. Stephenson, Bridlington Quay, Yorkshire, merchants—Oct. 11, J. W. Evans, Birmingham, joiner—Oct. 12, W. Comstock, Hay, Breconshire, and Bowland, Glamorganshire, grocer—Oct. 16, W. Gough, Wem, Shropshire, tanner.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before Oct. 10.

Sir P. Baghott, Bridge-end-mills, Gloucestershire, clothier—E. Whele, Walsall, Staffordshire, grocer—J. Fisher, Manchester, calico printer—J. Howell, Gloucester and Worcester, merchant—G. and W. Haworth, Manchester, calico printers—W. Turley, Coseley, Staffordshire, canal carrier—W. Laxton, Waltham-cross, Hertfordshire, innkeeper—J. D. Gaudar, Brill-row, Somers-town, licensed victualler.

Friday, September 22.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Mulholland and W. Mulholland, Liverpool, merchants. [Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, Bedford-row.

J. Myrtle, Brighton, butcher. [Sowton, Great James-street, Bedford-row. J. B. Kirk, Burton St. Mary, Gloucestershire, furniture broker. [A'Eckett, Gold-square.

J. Bowerman, Cheltenham, common carrier. [Dax and Co., Lincoln's Inn-fields. W. Milnes, Leeds, woolstacker. [Hawkins, Bloxam, and Stocker, New Boswell-c.

J. N. Garside, Ashton under-Lyne, Lancashire, cotton spinner. [Makinson and Sanders, Elm-court, Middle Temple.

T. B. Walden, Liverpool, silk mercer. [Abbott and Arney, Charlotte-st., Bedford-st. T. Milward, Cheltenham, builder. [Bousfield, Guildhall-buildings.

J. Denton, Stainland, Yorkshire, silk spinner. [Hawkins, and Co., New Boswell-c. J. Wharton, Hulme, Lancashire, joiner. [Milne, Parry, Milne, and Morris, Temple.

J. Plevin, Nantwich, Cheshire, timber merchant. [Johnson, Son, and Weatherall, King's Bench-walk, Temple.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 13, J. E. Noakes, Roberts Bridge, Sussex, innkeeper—Oct. 20, T. Wros, Hollenwood, Lancashire, cotton-spinner—Oct. 18, T. Welch, Manchester, cotton-spinner—Oct. 14, W. Wright, Roughton, Norfolk, horse-dealer—Oct. 21, S. Hiley, Liverpool, soap-manufacturer—Oct. 19, J. Teasdale and G. A. Swales, Sheffield, timber-merchants—Oct. 14, G. Hodgkinson, Derby, mercer—Oct. 17, C. Stirling, Knightbridge, Worcestershire, miller—Oct. 13, J. Crompton, Manchester, woolen-draper.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before Oct. 13.

H. Martin, Woolhampton, Berkshire, tailor—J. Stirling, Warminster, Wilts, hatter—G. Irvine, New Shoreham, Sussex, timber-merchant—J. Blyther, Hoo, Kent, grocer—T. Wootton, Bognor, Sussex, grocer—H. Nawsley, Manchester, dyer—A. Lamb, New Bond-street, wine-merchant.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS.—The market for West India sugars has been firm throughout the week, and but scantily supplied, the importers are looking forward to better prices; the quotations are nearly the same as last week, good grocery Jamaica brought 61s. to 62s.; middling, 58s. to 59s. 6d. per cwt. The total quantity sold during the week is estimated at 2100 hds.

Mauritius.—The demand for all kinds of these descriptions has been good, and the prices of last week were easily obtained; 1911 bags went off with spirit by public sale, at 60s. to 60s. 6d. for good yellow sugars, and 56s. to 56s. for low middling; 2100 bags more are to be offered on Tuesday next, and several further sales are expected to follow.

EAST INDIA SUGARS.—There continues a steady demand by private contract for Bengal for the grocers, and very full prices have been realised; 1520 bags duty paid, sold readily at public auction at 65s. 6d. to 66s. 6d. per cwt. for good fine white, at 60s. 6d. to 61s. 6d. for good yellow. Manila has also been inquired for.

Refined Sugars.—The grocers have purchased refined goods very sparingly, but the market being scantily supplied, the buyers have been compelled to pay full previous prices; lumps to pass the standard made 74s.; Dutch crushed, 58s.; Hambro' loaves, 50s. to 50s.; powder ditto, 75s. to 80s.

COFFEES.—We have still to report a flat market for British Plantation coffee, the dealers continue to purchase very sparingly, and a large proportion of the quantity put up at public sale was brought in, the holders not being disposed to accept any reduction in prices. Fine Jamaica sold at 112s. to 113s.; middling, 101s. to 104s.; some inferior Demerara sold at 57s. to 72s. per cwt. No alteration in the price of Ceylon.

TEAS.—The September tea sales concluded on Wednesday; the greater part of the quantity brought forward has been taken by the trade, and the advances detailed in our last number have been firmly supported.

HOPS

PRICES OF SHARES

JOINT STOCK BANKS

No. of Shares.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Amount of Shares.	Amount paid up.	Price.	Value per share.	Value of Shares.
25,000	Agric. & Com. of Irel.	25	10	..	..	..
5,000	Australasia	40	40	68	8	..
1,500,000	Bank of Scotland ..	..	834	20	..	..
10,000	Bank of Birmingham.	50	10	..	..	..
10,000	Birmingham Bank ..	50	5	..	10	..
500,000	British Linen Co.	100	20	..	..	..
3,000,000	British North Amer. Commercial ..	100	100	183	..	..
	Colonial ..	100	25	25	..	..
3,000	Equitable Loan Co. .	..	9	10	..	..
10,000	Foreign Banking Co.	..	3	9	..	..
2,000,000	Glasgow Union	50	50	65	..	..
10,000	Gloucestershire	50	10	..	..	..
5,000	Hampshire ..	50	5	..	10	..
10,000	Libernian ..	100	25	..	4	..
5,000	Devon & Ex. Bg. Co.	100	30	36	..	..
3,000	London & West. Bk. Co.	100	20	214	..	..
3,000	Lancaster ..	100	20	..	..	..
25,000	Liverpool ..	100	10	25	..	..
	Land Joint Stock Co.	..	7	65	..	..
50,000	Manchester & Liver. Dis.	100	15	194	6	..
20,000	Manchester ..	100	25	27	7	..
25,000	Monm. & Glamorg. ..	20	10	134	12	..
20,000	North & South Wales ..	20	5	..	7	..
5,000,000	Nat. Bank of Scotland ..	10	10	13	..	..
20,000	Nat. Bank of Ireland ..	10	10	174	..	..
10,000	Nat. Provinc. Eng. ..	100	35	33	..	..
80,000	Nor. & Cnt. B. of Eng.	10	10	..	5	..
10,000	North Wilts.	25	5	8	7	..
20,000	Prov. Bk. of Ireland ..	100	25	40	8	..
4,000	Ditto New ..	10	10	15	8	..
2,000,000	Royal of Scotland ..	..	109	..	..	..
7,000	South African ..	..	6	5	..	..
20,000	S. of Ireland, Cork ..	25	5	5	..	..
4,000,000	Western of Scotland ..	..	20	12	..	..
50,000	W. of Eng. & S.W. Dis.	20	10	12	..	..
20,000	Wilts and Dorset ..	15	74	..	..	..

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES

1000 Albion	500	50	80	34	Dec.
-------------------	-----	----	----	----	------

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES

1000 Albion	500	50	80	34	Dec.
-------------------	-----	----	----	----	------

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES

1000 Albion	500	50	80	34	Dec.
-------------------	-----	----	----	----	------

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES

1000 Albion	500	50	80	34	Dec.
-------------------	-----	----	----	----	------

1000 Albion	500	50	80	34	Dec.
-------------------	-----	----	----	----	------